

**A Review
of
Legal
Education
in the
United States—
Fall 1980-81**

Law Schools
and Bar
Admission
Requirements

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION SECTION OF
LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR

COVER

The Villanova University School of Law was founded in 1953. It was provisionally approved by the American Bar Association in 1954, was fully approved in 1956, became a member of the Association of American Law Schools in 1957 and received a chapter of the Order of the Coif in 1962.

The School of Law is housed in a law quadrangle. The original structure (pictured) was dedicated in 1957 and the quadrangle was completed in 1972.

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1878-1886	CARLETON HUNT New Orleans, Louisiana	1911-1912	HOLLIS R. BAILEY Boston, Massachusetts
1886-1887	GEORGE HOODLY Cincinnati, Ohio	1912-1913	WALTER GEORGE SMITH Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1887-1889	GEORGE H. BATES Wilmington, Delaware	1913-1914	CHARLES A. BOSTON New York, New York
1889-1893	WILLIAM G. HAMMOND St. Louis, Missouri	1914-1915	CHARLES E. SHEPARD Seattle, Washington
1893-1894	HENRY WADE ROGERS Evanston, Illinois	1915-1916	HENRY STOCKBRIDGE Baltimore, Maryland
1894-1895	JAMES BRADLEY THAYER Cambridge, Massachusetts	1916-1917	HAMPTON L. CARSON Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1895-1896	EMLIN MCCLAIN Iowa City, Iowa	1917-1918	SELDON P. SPENCER St. Louis, Missouri
1896-1897	EDWARD J. PHELPS Burlington, Vermont	1918-1919	WILLIAM A. BLOUNT Pensacola, Florida
1897-1898	SIMEON E. BALDWIN New Haven, Connecticut	1919-1920	CHARLES M. HEPBURN Bloomington, Indiana
1898-1899	WILLIAM WIRT HOWE New Orleans, Louisiana	1920-1922	ELIHU ROOT New York, New York
1899-1900	CHARLES NOBLE GREGOR Madison, Wisconsin	1922-1927	SILAS H. STRAWN Chicago, Illinois
1900-1901	HARRY B. HUTCHINS Ann Arbor, Michigan	1927-1929	WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1901-1902	ERNEST W. HUFFCUT Ithaca, New York	1929-1931	GEORGE H. SMITH Salt Lake City, Utah
1902-1903	GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY New York, New York	1931-1934	JOHN KIRKLAND CLARK New York, New York
1903-1904	JAMES BARR AMES Cambridge, Massachusetts	1934-1937	JAMES GRAFTON ROGERS Boulder, Colorado
1904-1905	LAWRENCE MAXWELL, JR. Cincinnati, Ohio	1937-1939	R. G. STOREY Dallas, Texas
1905-1906	WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1939-1940	CHARLES E. DUNBAR, JR. New Orleans, Louisiana
1906-1907	ROSCOE POUND Lincoln, Nebraska	1940-1941	W. E. STANLEY Wichita, Kansas
1907-1908	SAMUEL WILLISTON Belmont, Massachusetts	1941-1942	CHARLES W. RACINE Toledo, Ohio
1908-1909	HARRY S. RICHARDS Madison, Wisconsin	1942-1945	ALBERT J. HARNO Urbana, Illinois
1909-1910	WILLIAM O. HART New Orleans, Louisiana	1945-1947	JOSEPH A. MCCLAIN, JR. Durham, North Carolina
1910-1911	GEORGE M. SHARP Baltimore, Maryland	1947-1949	HERBERT W. CLARK San Francisco, California

(continued on next page)

*The Standing Committee on Legal Education came into existence in 1878. In 1893 the Section of Legal Education was created and in 1920 became the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar.

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1935-1940	WILL SHAFROTH Advisor
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1941-1946	RUSSEL SULLIVAN Acting Advisor
1946-1948	LAWRENCE DEMUTH Advisor
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FOREWORD

The Review of Legal Education contains information concerning all approved law schools and some that are unapproved. In addition, a summary is presented of the bar admission requirements of the several jurisdictions. This information has been collected through the cooperation of the law school deans, the National Conference of Bar Examiners and the state boards of-law (bar) examiners.

American Bar Association Approval. Since the adoption of the first law school accreditation standards by the American Bar Association in 1921, state supreme courts and other bar admitting authorities have encouraged the ABA's accreditation efforts, and the vast majority of states rely upon ABA accreditation to determine whether an applicant meets the educational requirements for admission to the bar. Graduation from an ABA-approved law school satisfies the legal education requirements for admission to the bar in all jurisdictions in the United States. Graduation from a state-approved law school may qualify a person to take the bar exam in the state in which the school is located, but generally does not qualify the person for the examination in other states.

The United States Secretary of Education, Department of Education, has listed the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar officially as the "nationally recognized accrediting agency" for professional schools of law. The Council on Postsecondary Accreditation also has recognized the program of law school approval of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association. The Association of American Law Schools also has been recognized by COPA.

Law schools are approved by the American Bar Association upon application of a school and after a finding that the school offers a sound program of legal education which complies with the Standards for Approval of Law Schools by the American Bar Association. A law school is approved by action of the House of Delegates of the Association. Responsibility for administering the Association's program of accreditation has been placed with the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar.

Applications for provisional approval are not considered until a law school has completed the first academic year of its program. Therefore, the charter class of a new law school enrolls in an "ABA-unapproved" school.

A law school will be granted provisional approval when it establishes that it substantially complies with each of the Standards and gives assurances that it will be in full compliance with all of the Standards within three years after receiving provisional approval. Only when the applicant school establishes its substantial compliance, gives assurances that it will be in full compliance with the Standards within three years and appears to have the necessary resources to accomplish these assurances, may it be granted provisional approval.

A law school which has been provisionally approved for two years will be considered for full approval by the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association upon a finding by the Council that the school fully meets the Standards for the Ap-

proval of Law Schools of the American Bar Association, as interpreted by the Council, on a basis that assures continued compliance with the letter and the spirit of the Standards, with particular emphasis on a steady improvement in the quality of its educational program.

The students at provisionally approved law schools and persons who graduate while a school is provisionally approved are entitled to the same recognition accorded to students and graduates of fully approved law schools.

A total of 172 law schools are approved by the American Bar Association; 171 confer the first degree in law (the J.D. degree); the other ABA-approved school is the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's School, which offers post-J.D. degree programs only.

Membership in the Association of American Law Schools is separate and apart from American Bar Association approval. A law school is not eligible for AALS membership until the school has been in operation five years and has graduated three classes. Of the 171 American Bar Association approved law schools granting the J.D. degree, a total of 139 are members of the Association of American Law Schools. While ABA and AALS are separate organizations, both are interested in quality legal education and maintain a close working relationship toward that end.

No rating of law schools beyond the simple statement of their accreditation status is attempted or advocated by the official organizations in legal education. Qualities that make one kind of school good for one student may not be as important to another. The American Bar Association and its Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar have issued disclaimers of any law school rating system. Prospective law students should consider a variety of factors in making their choice among approved schools.

For many years the first degree in almost all law schools was the Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.). A few gave their Juris Doctor (J.D.) to all students, while others reserved the J.D. for students graduating with honors. In recent years, all schools have changed to granting the J.D. There is no difference in the nature of the course of study for the two degrees. The Master's degree (LL.M.) usually involves a one-year program combining course work and research beyond the J.D.; the Doctorate of Juridical Sciences (S.J.D.) is a graduate academic research degree that involves major academic advanced publishable work; and the Master's in Comparative Law (M.C.L.) involves advanced work for foreign educated lawyers.

It is the position of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association that no graduate degree in law (L.L.M., M.C.L., S.J.D.) is or should be a substitute for the first professional degree in law (J.D.) and that no graduate degree should serve as the basis for bar admission purposes as does the J.D. degree.

Guide to Reading the Law School Tables. The first table lists the 171 J.D. degree law schools approved by the American Bar Association, arranged alphabetically by state. At the end of the table is the data on the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's School. The figures in parentheses following the name of the school indicate the year the school received provisional approval by the American Bar Association. The abbreviations "Pri." and "Pub." following this in parentheses indicate whether the institution is publicly or privately funded. The second table lists the law schools not approved by the American Bar Association which submitted enrollment and other data; following that table is a list of other unapproved law schools that are known to the Association. The name of the school, its mailing address and its telephone number are given for each school in both tables.

The enrollment figures are in terms of head count. The figures beneath the name of the school show the enrollment by each class or year and by division. "F" indicates the full-time program and "P" indicates the part-time program. Students are classified for purposes of the enrollment statistics on the basis of whether they are carrying a

full load in the division in which they are enrolled. The figures not in parentheses indicate the number of men and women enrolled; the number in parentheses indicate the number of these students who are women. The next figure in brackets indicates the number of total students who classify themselves as a minority. Minority group enrollment is the total enrollment of students who would classify themselves as Black, not of Hispanic Origin; American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Mexican American; Puerto Rican; and Other Hispano American. Puerto Rican law students enrolled in the three approved law schools in Puerto Rico are not classified as minority students.

"Joint Degrees" indicates whether the law school, in conjunction with some other college or school, offers a program leading to a joint degree. "MPA," for example, indicates that the law school offers with another college a joint Juris Doctor-Master of Public Administration degree. The figure following the letters indicates the number of each of these degrees awarded during the 1980-81 academic year. Where the school reported that it had no joint degree program, this is indicated by "N." Where there is a joint degree program but no degrees were awarded that year, this is indicated by a "0." Following is a list of abbreviations used in reporting the joint degrees:

MAd. — Master of Administration	Acct. — Accounting
MALD — Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy	Agri. — Agriculture
MBA — Master of Business Administration	Am. St. — American Studies
MCJ — Master of Comparative Jurisprudence	Anth. — Anthropology
MCL — Master of Comparative Law	Arch. — Architecture
MCP — Master of Civil Planning	Asian St. — Asian Studies
MCRP — Master of City and Regional Planning	Comp. Sc. — Computer Science
M.Div. — Master of Divinity	Crim. Jus. — Criminal Justice
MHA — Master of Health Administration	E. A. St. — East Asian Studies
MLL — Master of Laws	Econ. — Economics
LLM — Master of Laws	Ed. — Education
MLS — Master of Library Science	Ed. Adm. — Education Administration
MSL — Master of Studies in Law (non-JD)	Eng. — Engineering
MLT — Master of Law in Taxation	Engl. — English
MPA — Master of Public Administration	Env. St. — Environmental Studies
MPH — Master of Public Health	Fin. — Finance
MPP — Master of Public Planning	For. — Forestry, Forest Services
MPPM — Master of Public and Private Planning	Hist. — History
MSW — Master of Social Work	Hum. — Humanities
MTh. — Master of Theology	Inf. Sci. — Information Sciences
PAA — Master of Public Affairs Administration	Intl. Aff. — International Affairs
RUP — Master of Regional Urban Planning	Intl. R. — International Relations
MSJA — Master of Science in Judicial Administration	Journ. — Journalism
MSLS — Master of Science in Library Science	Labor & Ind. — Labor and Industrial Relations
SJD — Doctor of Juridical Science	Latin Am. — Latin American Studies
JSD — Doctor of Juridical Science	Law & Ec. — Law and Economics
	Law & Psy. — Law and Psychology
	M. Com — Mass Communications
	Phil. — Philosophy
	Pol. Sc. — Political Science
	Policy St. — Policy Studies
	Pres. St. — Preservation Studies
	Psy. — Psychology
	Pub. Policy — Public Policy
	Reg. Pl. — Regional Planning
	Soc. — Sociology
	Soc. Sc. — Social Science
	Tax. — Taxation

The "Degree Awarded" column gives the total number of each of the specified degrees awarded by each school since the start of the 1980-81 academic year, including the 1980 summer session. The number of degrees awarded to graduates of each

division is stated separately. The figure in parentheses indicates the number of degrees, within the total number awarded, which were awarded to women. The figure in brackets indicates the number of degrees, within the total, which were awarded to minorities.

Under the heading "Annual Tuition and Fees," "r" stands for resident and "nr" stands for nonresident. If the amount is not followed by a symbol, it is the same for both resident and nonresident. The figure given shows what each student was required to pay for the 1980-81 academic year, excluding summer session, and includes both tuition and fees.

The number of academic years of college study required for admission to each approved law school is indicated by a number where a degree is not required and by "D" where a baccalaureate degree is required for admission. The letter "s" after the number of weeks indicates the school is on a semester basis. The letter "q" indicates the school is on a quarterly basis. The adjacent column states the minimum number of weeks required to complete the full-time program of law study. Weeks of class and examination are included, but weeks of vacation and registration are excluded in this statement.

In the next column, "Y" (Yes) is indicated in parentheses where a school will accept transfer credit for courses successfully completed by students in summer sessions at other institutions. Where a school permits students to accelerate their graduation by attending summer sessions at other institutions, this is indicated by "Y" in brackets. An "N" indicates the school does not do so.

The next column lists the total number of full-time teachers engaged in the school's teaching program. The number of women teachers within the total is given in parentheses. The dean, librarian with academic rank, and those associate and assistant deans who teach are not included in the count of full-time teachers. They are shown separately in the next column.

"Total Volumes" refers to the total number of volumes of law and law-related books held by the law school at the end of the 1980-81 fiscal year. "Volume" means a physical unit of any printed, typewritten, handwritten, mimeographed or processed work contained in one binding or portfolio, hardbound or paperbound, which has been catalogued, classified, or made ready for use.

"Microform Equivalents" are also reported as the total number held at the end of the 1980-81 fiscal year. The U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, has not yet achieved general agreement among librarians on a definition. In the interim, law librarians were instructed to use the following method for determining volume equivalents of microform materials:

- (1) If the original material (hard copy) was in countable volumes, use that number as volume equivalents. The number of volumes of the original material is usually available from the bibliographic description.
- (2) If the original material was not in countable volumes, figure 800 pages of original material as the equivalent of one volume.

For additional information, please contact:

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LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1980

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Fall Enrollment 1980	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1980-81	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	College required Degree or 3 years	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
ALABAMA																			
Samford University (1949) (Pri.) Cumberland School of Law 800 Lakeshore Drive Birmingham, Alabama 35209 205/870-2701																			
F 268(62)[5]	209(39)[6]	271(49)[3]	...	...	...	748(150)	14	JD228(34)[4]	Hist. 1 MBA 2	\$3,495	D	90	88s	(Y)[Y]	22(3)	5(2)	12(1)	98,893	38,908
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$2,169		120							
University of Alabama (1926) (Pub.) School of Law P.O. Box 1435 University, Alabama 35486 205/348-5117																			
F 173(51)[4]	183(46)[5]	154(52)[5]	...	...	...	510(149)	14	JD161(34)[2]	Tax 0 MPA 3 MBA 3	\$1,065r \$1,929nr	D	102	90s	(Y)[Y]	25(3)	2	5	164,331	31,458
P ...	...	...	...	26(2)	3	29(2)													
						539(151)c													
ARIZONA																			
Arizona State University (1969) (Pub.) College of Law Tempe, Arizona 85281 602/965-6181																			
F 146(64)[23]	138(48)[18]	141(55)[18]	...	...	...	425(167)	59	JD140(46)[15]	N	\$ 600r \$2,500nr	D	95	87s	(Y)[Y]	20(3)	2	4(1)	161,117	15,751
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
University of Arizona (1930) (Pub.) College of Law Tucson, Arizona 85721 602/626-1373																			
F 146(51)[12]	151(59)[16]	158(50)[11]	...	...	...	455(160)	39	JD130(34)[10]	PhD 0	\$ 600r \$2,500nr	D	96	85s	(Y)[Y]	22(2)	3	7(1)	142,879	48,099
P ...	...	...	...	14(3)	...	14(3)	...	...	...										
						469(163)c													

Loyola Law School (1935) (Pri.)
1440 West 9th Street
Los Angeles, California 90015
213/642-2900

F 299(143)[29]	294(113)[19]	278(107)[31]	...	...	...	15(6)	886(369)	79	JD267(109)[20]	N	\$4,231	D	94½	87s	(Y)[Y]	32(6)	2(1)	26	169,059	69,308
P 106(48)[16]	119(44)[13]	81(32)[6]	83(41)[10]	...	...	8(1)	397(166)	45	JD81(30)[11]		\$2,831		151½							
							1283(535)t	124t												

Pepperdine University (1972) (Pri.)
School of Law
4255 Pacific Coast Highway
Malibu, California 90265
213/456-4611

F 263(71)[13]	151(28)[3]	172(23)[3]	...	...	...	...	586(122)	19	JD166(28)[1]	N	\$5,110	D	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	21(3)	2	9	70,389	55,138
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											

Southwestern University (1970) (Pri.)†
School of Law
675 South Westmoreland Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90005
213/738-6700

F 488(184)[51]	331(104)[28]	324(91)[25]	...	...	...	...	1143(379)	106	JD330(102)[13]	N	\$4,620	3	96	87s	(Y)[Y]	47(7)	6(4)	24(3)	127,410	22,823
P 192(69)[32]	103(43)[13]	109(32)[9]	106(34)[2]	...	...	24(7)	534(185)	56	JD142(45)[8]		\$3,090		128							
							1677(564)t	162t												

Stanford University (1923) (Pri.)
Law School
Stanford, California 94305
415/497-2465

F 170(52)[34]	163(46)[30]	174(54)[17]	...	5(3)	7(3)	519(158)	81	JSM 2 JD164(30)[13]												
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MBA 9 PhD Econ. 0 PhD Psy. 1		\$6,484	D	108	90s	(Y)[Y]	37(2)	2	3	265,772	11,384	

University of California (1923) (Pub.)
School of Law
Boalt Hall
Berkeley, California 94720
415/642-1741

F 299(120)[74]	322(129)[69]	314(100)[68]	...	23(4)	...	958(353)	211	JSD2 LLM20(3)[7] JD314(110)[70]												
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MPA 3 RUP 1 MBA 3		\$ 836.50r \$3,236.50nr	D	90	81s	(Y)[N]	42(4)	2	3(1)	406,527	45,666	

†Independent law school, not affiliated with a university.

University of San Diego (1961) (Pri.)
School of Law
Alcala Park
San Diego, California 92110
714/291-6480

F 233(77)[27]	220(82)[17]	224(74)[19]	...	11(3)	...	688(236)	64	LLM 3 JD301(89)[14]	Intl. R. 0										
P 81(31)[7]	52(17)[3]	61(22)[1]	46(19)[1]	82(20)	12(3)	334(112)	11	JD52(24)[0]	MBA 0	\$4,519	D	96	85s	(Y)[Y]	36(4)	5(2)	19(1)	117,572	49,613
						1022(348)t	75t			\$3,199		136							

University of San Francisco (1935) (Pri.)
School of Law
2199 Fulton Street
San Francisco, California 94117
415/666-6307

F 187(85)[26]	165(77)[25]	190(80)[25]	...	...	...	542(242)	76	JD155(54)[24]	N/A	\$4,550	D	90	82s	(Y)[Y]	25(5)	3(2)	13(1)	88,855	56,722
P 83(40)[16]	41(17)[6]	44(14)[3]	39(17)[3]	...	...	207 (88)	28	JD 45(22)[5]		\$ 165/hr		120							
						749(330)t	104t												

University of Santa Clara (1937) (Pri.)
School of Law
Santa Clara, California 95053
408/984-4361

F 269(109)[42]	263(93)[42]	238(93)[41]	...	...	1	771(295)	125	JD259(85)[46]	MBA 14	\$4,524	D	90	86s	(Y)[Y]	23(6)	2	13(2)	96,970	35,106
P 54(22)[8]	46(18)[6]	25(10)[2]	35(14)[5]	...	7(3)[1]	167(67)	22	JD27(10)[6]		\$3,194		120							
						938(362)t	147t												

University of Southern California (1924) (Pri.)
The Law Center
University Park
Los Angeles, California 90007
213/743-7331

F 184(67)[33]	188(63)[22]	186(58)[24]	...	...	...	558(188)	79	JD175(70)[23]	MSW 0 Econ 0 MPA 4 Hum 0 Tax 0										
P ...	...	...	...	1(1)	...	1 (1)	...		MBA 10	\$5,792	D	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	22(2)	3	4(1)	176,814	59,839
						559(189)t													

Whittier College (1978) (Pri.)*
School of Law
5353 West Third Street
Los Angeles, California 90020
213/938-3621

F 44(14)[4]	43(11)[7]	43(4)[3]	...	...	...	130(29)	14	JD64(26)[3]	MBA	\$4,270	D	96	87s	(Y)[Y]	13(2)	1	7	55,581	17,941
P 83(24)[7]	43(19)[2]	47(30)[5]	43(26)[4]	...	...	216(99)	18	JD42(14)[6]		\$2,570		152							
						346(128)t	32t												

*Provisionally approved, status of graduates and students equal to that of graduates and students of fully approved law schools.

University of Connecticut (1933) (Pub.)
School of Law
Greater Hartford Campus
West Hartford, Connecticut 06117
203/523-4841

F 133(60)[10]	147(78)[12]	142(66)[12]	...	...	16(8)	438(212)	34	JD138(63)[9]	MSLS 2										
P 67(24)[3]	54(24)[3]	30(9)[1]	35(12)[1]	...	26(7)	212(76)	8	JD38(14)[2]	MSW 0	\$1,551r									
						650(288)r	42t		MPA 0	\$2,101nr									
									MBA 3	\$1,015									
											D	93	86s	(Y)[Y]	27(3)	4(2)	20(2)	130,768	51,281
												139							

Yale Law School (1923) (Pri.)
Box 401A Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520
203/432-4137

F 181(56)[26]	189(56)[28]	186(63)[19]	...	24(9)	22(9)	302(193)	73	JD166(48)[18]	Hist. 0										
P 112(30)[10]	112(30)[10]	112(30)[10]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amer.St. 0										
									For. 0										
									Econ. 1										
									MPPM 2										
									Amer.St.PhD 1										
									Econ.PhD 1										
									Intl.Aff. 0	\$6,050									
											D or equiv.	99	81s	(N)[N]	37(2)	i	4	592,052	22,863

DELAWARE

Delaware Law School (1975) (Pri.)
Widener University
P.O. Box 7474
Wilmington, Delaware 19803
302/478-5280, ext. 279

F 166(33)[3]	154(38)[2]	165(31)[2]	...	...	...	485(102)	7	JD144(37)[0]	MBA 1	\$3,640									
P 89(30)[10]	74(14)[2]	63(11)[2]	53(14)[1]	...	...	279(69)	15	JD67(17)[3]		\$2,740									
						764(171)r	22t				D	96	84s	(N)[Y]	23(2)	5(1)	11	94,115	34,348
												128							

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

American University (1940) (Pri.)
Washington College of Law
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
202/686-2605

F 233(101)[7]	239(95)[11]	220(95)[10]	...	...	12(4)	704(295)	28	JD146(65)[11]	Intl.Aff. 0	\$4,720									
P 81(35)[5]	56(17)[6]	45(21)[2]	49(19)[3]	...	14(6)	245(98)	16	JD50(22)[1]	MBA 0	\$3,382									
						949(393)r	44t				D	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	23(3)	4	37(2)	100,943	59,119
												146							

*Provisionally approved, status of graduates and students equal to that of graduates and students of fully approved law schools.

Howard University (1931) (Pri.)
School of Law
2900 Van Ness Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
202/686-6837

F	216(90)[173]	183(91)[161]	177(75)[163]	...	9(1)	...	585(257)	497	MCJ 6[6] JD140(60)[121]	MBA 0	\$2,215	D	96	88s	(Y)[N]	28(4)	4	9(2)	154,689	49,607
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FLORIDA

Florida State University (1968) (Pub.)
College of Law
Tallahassee, Florida 32306
904/644-3400

F	196(68)[13]	166(45)[4]	195(57)[15]	...	...	...	557(170)	32	JD175(50)[11]	Econ. 0 Int'l. Aff. 0 RUP 2 MPA 0 MBA 0	\$1,026r \$2,826nr	D	96	132q	(Y)[Y]	19(3)	2	1	110,962	82,937
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Nova Law Center (1975) (Pri.)*
Goodwin Hall
3100 S.W. 9th Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33315
305/522-2300

F	253(83)[28]	190(74)[6]	143(56)[15]	...	...	...	586(213)	49	JD189(61)[9]	N	\$4,104	D	90	87s	(Y)[Y]	22(4)	2	10	67,204	20,831
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Stetson University (1930) (Pri.)
College of Law
1401 61st Street, South
St. Petersburg, Florida 33707
813/347-4560

F	186(68)[9]	98(25)[3]	180(54)[6]	...	3(3)	...	464(147)	18	JD167(48)[10]	N	\$3,645	D	100	86s	(Y)[Y]	19(2)	2	6	126,177	27,100
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

University of Florida (1925) (Pub.)
College of Law
Spessard L. Holland Law Center
Gainesville, Florida 32611
904/392-0421

F	357(117)[41]	329(108)[33]	324(106)[33]	...	70(12)	...	1080(343)	107	LLM52(8)[1] JD366(82)[30]	RUP PAA MBA 1	\$ 960r \$2,640nr	D	96	126q	(Y)[Y]	45(5)	0	2	209,026	98,267
P	...	...	...	...	15(3)	...	15(3) 1095(346)r	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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HAWAII

University of Hawaii at Manoa (1974) (Pub.)*
School of Law
1400 Lower Campus Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
808/948-7966

F	80(33)[61]	67(21)[56]	86(36)[66]	...	...	12(5)	245(95)	187	JD56(26)[47]	Am.St. 0 Asian.St. 0 Arch. 0 RUP 0 MBA 0	\$ 651.40r \$1,586.40nr	D	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	12(2)	2	6	52,689	54,744
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											

IDAHO

University of Idaho (1925) (Pub.)
College of Law
Moscow, Idaho 83843
208/885-6422

F	105(28)[4]	101(24)[2]	88(18)	...	...	...	294(70)	6	JD82(12)[11]	N	\$ 724r \$2,224nr	D	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	13(1)	4(1)	0	68,740	9,003
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											

ILLINOIS

DePaul University (1925) (Pri.)
College of Law
25 E. Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604
312/321-7700

F	301(111)[24]	249(78)[13]	273(84)[15]	...	...	...	823(273)	52	JD262(87)[18]	PAA MBA 1	\$4,024.50 \$2,774.50	D	102 136	86s	(Y)[Y]	31(5)	3(1)	29(5)	119,418	60,693
P	106(35)[11]	82(26)[9]	76(21)[2]	80(25)[9]	126(14)	...	470(121)	31	JD62(24)[8]											
							1293(394)t	83t	LLM20(4)[1]											

Illinois Institute of Technology (1936) (Pri.)
Chicago-Kent College of Law
77 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606
312/567-5000

F	237(99)[14]	263(113)[3]	175(75)[4]	...	...	...	675(287)	21	JD169(60)[4]	MBA	\$4,230 \$2,830	3	96 128	90s	(Y)[Y]	30(7)	1	27(2)	90,242	54,085
P	101(37)[7]	83(28)[4]	51(14)[3]	33(12)[1]	5(1)	...	273(92)	15	JD85(29)[2]											
							948(379)t	36t												

The John Marshall Law School (1951) (Pri.)*
315 South Plymouth Court
Chicago, Illinois 60604
312/427-2737

F	340(91)[28]	271(70)[14]	319(87)[10]	...	49(7)	...	979(255)	...	JD324(62)[11]	MBA	\$3,410 \$2,690	3	102 136	86s	(Y)[Y]	39(4)	2	42(9)	100,102	52,683
P	166(49)	114(16)	96(23)	113(20)[11]	129(22)	9(4)	627(134)	...	JD98(15)[2]											
							1606(389)t	63t	LLM5(1)											

*Provisionally approved, status of graduates and law students is equal to that of graduates and students of a fully approved law school.

†Independent law school, not affiliated with a university.

University of Chicago (1923) (Pri.)
Law School
1111 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
312/753-2401

F 171(48)[14]	170(47)[13]	165(44)[8]	...	5(1)	...	511(140)	35	LLM 2 JD168(34)[10]	PAA 0 MBA 7	\$6,309	3	90.5	140q	(N)[N]	23(1)	3(1)	2	376,316	9,777
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

University of Illinois (1923) (Pub.)
College of Law
209 Law Building
Champaign, Illinois 61820
217/333-0931

F 211(57)[11]	205(57)[10]	200(56)[12]	...	29(5)	...	645(175)	33	MCJ 8(1) LLM 4(1) JD193(50)[11]	MD 0 Acct. 0 Labor & Ind. 0 PAA 0 MBA 2	\$1,032r \$2,488nr	D	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	25(3)	2	5	361,207	17,826
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDIANA

Indiana University (1923) (Pub.)
School of Law
Bloomington, Indiana 47405
812/337-7995

F 199(62)[28]	177(59)[31]	169(49)[25]	...	18(3)	10(2)	573(175)	84	LLM 8(7) JD197(65)[17]	PAA 1 MBA 5	\$1,384r \$3,536nr \$ 865r \$2,210nr	D	96	82s	(Y)[Y]	21	2	1(1)	188,161	12,433
P 4(3)	4(1)	2(1)	...	...	...	10(5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						583(180)t													

Indiana University (1936) (Pub.)
School of Law - Indianapolis
735 West New York Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
317/264-8523

F 155(58)[12]	140(40)[2]	145(32)[2]	...	...	...	440(130)	16	JD133(36)[1]	MBA 0	\$1,302.50r \$3,320nr \$ 870r \$2,215nr	D	90	85s	(Y)[Y]	29(4)	5(1)	2	213,915	59,852
P 125(45)[9]	115(40)[4]	105(30)[2]	...	...	...	345(115)	15	JD95(26)[2]	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						785(245)r	31t												

University of Notre Dame (1925) (Pri.)
Law School
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556
219/283-6627

F 166(49)[14]	154(48)[9]	155(42)[6]	...	...	13(1)	488(140)	39	JD156(52)[8]	MBA 7	\$4,667	D	96	90s	(Y)[N]	18(1)	4	9(1)	107,801	0
P 8(5)[1]	...	...	...	...	...	8(5)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						496(145)t	40t												

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LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1980

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Fall Enrollment 1980	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1980-81	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	College required Degree or 3 years	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
Valparaiso University (1929) (Pri.) School of Law Valparaiso, Indiana 46383 219/464-5436																			
F 142(49)[10] P	131(33)[9]	81(21)[13]	...	...	...	354(103)	32	JD90(23)[12]	N	\$4,566	D	96	90s	(Y)[N]	17(3)	2(1)	7	77,062	12,074
IOWA Drake University (1923) (Pri.) Law School Des Moines, Iowa 50311 515/271-2824																			
F 192(46)[12] P	154(37)[9]	167(32)[6]	...	...	7(2)	520(117)	27	JD164(38)[6]	Ph.D. M.Com Intl.Aff. 0 PAA 1 MBA 8	\$4,560 \$4,410	D	102	90s	(Y)[Y]	18	2	13(3)	107,492	14,557
University of Iowa (1923) (Pub.) College of Law Iowa City, Iowa 52242 319/353-5742																			
F 214(78)[19] P	215(78)[14]	174(48)[15]	...	...	3(1)	606(205)	48	JD265(64)[7]	Comp.Sc. 1 Hist. 0 Pol.Sc. 2 Soc. 0 Journ. 0 RUP 0 Acct. 2 MBA 8	\$ 950r \$2,094nr	D	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	29(4)	4	5	335,286	34,325
KANSAS The University of Kansas (1923) (Pub.) School of Law Lawrence, Kansas 66045 913/864-4550																			
F 194(55)[22] P	197(59)[13]	159(48)[7]	...	...	3	553(162)	42	JD120(49)[7]	Econ. 0 RUP 0 PAA 0 MBA 9	\$ 881.20r \$2,021.20nr	D	90	90s	(Y)[Y]	22(3)	4(2)	4	166,249	19,823

Washburn University of Topeka (1923) (Pub.)
School of Law
1700 College Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66621
913/295-6660

F	201(55)[6]	197(50)[2]	176(43)[5]	...	...	...	574(148)	13	JD211(42)[6]	N	\$1,850r									
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		\$2,540nr	D	92	90s	(Y)[Y]	23(4)	2(1)	12	84,157	14,966

KENTUCKY

Northern Kentucky University (1954) (Pub.)
Salmon P. Chase College of Law
1401 Dixie Highway
Covington, Kentucky 41011
606/292-5340

F	80(23)[1]	76(16)[1]	66(8)	...	...	...	222(47)	2	JD76(14)	N	\$ 920r									
P	89(35)[2]	67(15)[3]	60(10)[1]	62(15)[1]	...	...	278(75)	7	JD67(13)[2]		\$2,620nr	D	90	84s	(Y)[Y]	20(3)	0	8	101,921	44,633
							500(122)t	9t			\$ 715r		120							
											\$1,980nr									

University of Kentucky (1923) (Pub.)
College of Law
Lexington, Kentucky 40506
606/257-1678

F	156(52)[2]	162(55)[6]	156(49)	...	...	2	476(156)	8	JD154(45)[3]	N	\$ 932r									
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		\$2,632nr	D	90	87s	(Y)[Y]	23(2)	3	4(1)	168,375	47,085

University of Louisville (1931) (Pub.)
School of Law
2301 South Third Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40292
502/588-6358

F	173(66)[2]	80(22)	85(25)	...	...	...	338(113)	2	JD130(31)[2]	M.Div.	\$ 920r									
P	64(27)[3]	63(12)[3]	35(7)[1]	24(9)[1]	...	...	186(55)	8	JD41(9)		\$2,620nr	D	81	90s	(Y)[Y]	22(2)	4	14	106,047	7,409
							524(168)t	10t			same		108							

LOUISIANA

Louisiana State University (1926) (Pub.)
Paul M. Hebert Law Center
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
504/388-8491

F	377(108)[19]	253(63)[12]	227(64)[6]	...	1	24(6)	882(241)	37	JD243(49)[5]	MPA	\$ 966r									
P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		\$2,096nr	D	108.8	97s	(Y)[Y]	28(2)	3	14	270,219	18,037
											\$ 692r									
											\$1,562nr									

MARYLAND

University of Baltimore (1972) (Pub.)*

School of Law

1420 North Charles Street

Baltimore, Maryland 21201

301/727-6350, ext. 246

F 165(56)[9]	164(65)[12]	149(49)[7]	...	...	...	478(170)	31	JD150(33)[5]	Ph.D.										
P 117(40)	86(35)	101(32)	89(18)[3]	...	...	393(125)	0	JD94(21)[4]	Crim.Jus. 0										
						871(295)t	31t		PAA 0	\$1,580r									
									Tax 0	\$2,850nr	3	90	84s	(Y)[Y]	33(7)	6	39	71,495	25,976
									MBA 1	\$ 103/hr.nr		120							

University of Maryland (1930) (Pub.)

School of Law

500 West Baltimore Street

Baltimore, Maryland 21201

301/528-7214

F 186(81)[25]	183(73)[32]	187(81)[25]	...	...	7(3)[1]	563(238)	83	JD172(85)[24]	Ph.D.										
P 67(25)[12]	53(26)[4]	48(19)[5]	54(19)[11]	...	...	222(89)	32	JD55	Law&Psy. 0										
						785(327)t	115t		MSW 0	\$1,626r	3	90	84s	(Y)[Y]	35(4)	5(2)	32(3)	165,140	15,056
									Pol.Sc. 0	\$2,901nr		120							
									RUP 0	\$1,168.50r									
									PAA 0	\$2,124.50nr									
									MBA 2										

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston College (1932) (Pri.)

Law School

885 Centre Street

Newton Centre, Massachusetts 02159

617/969-0100

F 265(98)[69]	254(92)[36]	263(77)[39]	...	...	...	782(267)	144	JD263(80)[25]	Intl.Aff. 0										
P ...	...	2(2)	...	...	...	2(2)	...		RUP 1										
						784(269)t	...		MBA 3	\$4,907	D	90	85s	(Y)[N]	27(6)	2	12	128,831	11,404

Boston University (1925) (Pri.)

School of Law

765 Commonwealth Avenue

Boston, Massachusetts 02215

617/353-3112

F 393(148)[18]	358(123)[19]	356(151)[10]	...	81(15)	2(1)	1190(438)	47	JD341(135)[10]	Pres.St. 0										
P ...	...	...	...	220(53)	2(1)	222(54)	...	LLM 46(5)	RUP 0	\$5,595	D	92	84s		48(9)	3	25(1)	165,064	22,224
						1412(492)t	...			\$ 572/2hr.									

Harvard Law School (1923) (Pri.)

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

617/495-3100

F 545(159)[86]	551(153)[80]	531(151)[83]	...	125(25)	40(13)	1792(501)	249	JD564(152)[57]	MAJD 4										
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		MPP 12										
									MHA 1										
									RUP 2										
									PAA 2										
									MBA 13	\$5,220	D	93	83s	N/A	57(3)	2	7(1)	1,345,411	N/A

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MICHIGAN

Detroit College of Law (1941) (Pri.)†
130 East Elizabeth Street
Detroit, Michigan 48201
313/965-0150

F 176(56)[14]	124(36)[2]	96(34)[4]	...	...	...	396(126)	20	JD144(41)[1]	N	\$3,000	D	96	87s	(Y)[N]	25(3)	3	26(1)	58,275	63,712
P 152(40)[20]	107(26)[6]	79(17)[6]	107(22)[5]	...	...	453(108)	37	JD115(26)[4]		\$2,250		128							
						849(234)t	57t												

Thomas M. Cooley Law School (1975) (Pri.)†
217 South Capitol Avenue
Lansing, Michigan 48933
517/371-5140

F ...	I	I	...	...	...	2	...	JD9(2)	N	\$2,995r									
P 420(97)[18]	351(92)[15]	277(64)[12]	...	...	10	1058(253)	45	JD288(63)[12]		\$3,295nr	3	90	90 tri-s	(N)[N]	20(1)	4(2)	34(3)	63,073	49,457
						1060(253)t				\$ 90-104/hr.r.		120							
										\$ 100-114/hr.nr.									

University of Detroit (1933) (Pri.)
School of Law
651 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48226
313/961-5444

F 127(61)[14]	116(41)[3]	190(68)[11]	...	...	...	433(170)	28	JD140(44)[12]	MBA	\$3,875	D	90	86s	(Y)[Y]	22(3)	1(1)	10(1)	96,762	41,738
P 63(24)[6]	44(15)[8]	62(20)[9]	49(14)[4]	...	4(1)	222(74)	27	JD70(17)[10]		\$2,974		120							
						655(244)t	55t												

University of Michigan (1923) (Pub.)
Law School
South State Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109
313/764-5278

F 396(114)[40]	370(105)[34]	378(93)[33]	...	30(3)[2]	...	1174(315)	110	MCL 11(1)[14] LLM 14(1)	N	\$2,038r									
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	JD357(94)[32]		\$4,338nr	D	96	81s	(Y)[Y]	37(3)	3	2	497,019	35,448

Wayne State University (1936) (Pub.)
Law School
468 West Ferry
Detroit, Michigan 48202
313/577-3930

F 219(91)[15]	188(74)[18]	211(82)[15]	...	3(1)	3(1)	624(249)	48	JD220(72)[19]	MA Hist 2	\$2,362r									
P 69(21)[8]	79(30)[22]	75(27)[9]	96(36)[17]	156(15)	3(1)	478(130)	56	LLM 16(1)		\$4,923nr	D	90	80s	(Y)[Y]	36(6)	1	19	177,333	54,780
						1102(379)t	104t	JD83(27)[13]		\$1,984r		120							
										\$4,113nr									

†Independent law school not affiliated with a university.

University of Mississippi (1930) (Pub.)
 School of Law
 University, Mississippi 38677
 601/232-7361

F 229(58)[10]	189(48)[15]	141(32)[5]	---	1	---	560(138)	30	LLM 2[1] JD161(35)[5]	MBA	\$1,254r \$2,104nr \$ 41/hr.r \$ 83/hr.nr	D	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	20(1)	4	4(1)	102,733	43,281
P																			

MISSOURI

St. Louis University (1924) (Pri.)
 School of Law
 3700 Lindell Boulevard
 St. Louis, Missouri 63108
 314/658-2766

F 220(76)[17]	199(61)[16]	184(57)[12]	---	---	---	603(194)	45	JD188(52)[14]	MHA 5 RUP 1 MPA 1 MBA 11	\$4,200 \$ 160/hr.	D	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	22	4(3)	6(2)	167,285	18,681
P																			

University of Missouri (1923) (Pub.)
 School of Law - Columbia
 Tate Hall
 Columbia, Missouri 65211
 314/882-6487

F 163(53)[12]	142(45)[7]	142(31)[5]	----	-----	8(3)	455(132)	24	JD135(28)[2]	N	\$1,110r \$2,814nr \$ 46.25/hr.r \$ 188.25/hr.nr	3	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	20(2)	3(1)	6(1)	142,675	30,160
P																			

University of Missouri (1936) (Pub.)
 School of Law - Kansas City
 5100 Rockhill Road
 Kansas City, Missouri 64110
 816/276-1644

F 163(79)[13]	135(54)[2]	142(40)[3]	...	8(1)	...	448(174)	18	LLM 24(3)[1] JD152(39)[4]	N	\$1,144r \$2,848nr	3	96	86s	(Y)[N]	20(2)	3	13	99,153	8,010
P				4(9)	47(8)	101(17)	...	549(191)r											

[†]Independent law school, not affiliated with a university.

*Provisionally approved, status of graduates and law students is equal to that of graduates and students of a fully approved law school.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1980

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Fall Enrollment 1980	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1980-81	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	College required Degree or 3 years	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Depts and Libraries	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
Washington University (1923) (Pri.) School of Law Box 1120 St. Louis, Missouri 63130 314/889-6400									Pol.Sc. 0 Econ. 0 MSW 0 MBA 0	\$5,000 \$ 210/hr.	D	90	86s	(Y)[Y]	26(4)	2	29(6)	174,366	62,615
F 238(99)[9] P 1(1)	180(60)[6] 2	201(77)[10] 4(1)	111(1) 11(1)	6(2) 24(1)	1 1	625(238) <u>32(-3)</u> 657(241)(	25	LLM 5(1) JD185(70)[11] MJS 1 (1)[1] LLM 16(3)											
MONTANA University of Montana (1923) (Pub.) School of Law Missoula, Montana 59812 406/243-4311																			
F 75(22)[4] P 1(1)	75(20)[4] 1(1)	80(27) 1(1)	111(1) 10(1)	111(1) 12(1)	111(1) 11(1)	230(69) <u>1</u> 230(69)	8	JD74(16)	PAA	\$ 833r \$2,201nr.	D	96	90s	(Y)[N]	12	2(1)	11	93,246	2,808
NEBRASKA Creighton University (1924) (Pri.) School of Law 2500 California Street Omaha, Nebraska 68178 402/449-2872																			
F 192(60)[8] P 1	166(53)[10] 1(1)	170(43)[7] 1(1)	111(1) 10(1)	111(1) 10(1)	111(1) 10(1)	528(156) <u>1</u> 529(156)(	25	JD168(41)[4]	N	\$3,810	D	96	90s	(Y)[N]	18(3)	3(1)	11(1)	102,423	16,692
University of Nebraska (1923)(Pub.) College of Law Lincoln, Nebraska 68583 402/472-2161																			
F 168(54)[10] P 1	167(51)[1] 1(1)	151(40)[2] 1(1)	111(1) 10(1)	111(1) 10(1)	111(1) 10(1)	486(145) <u>1</u> 486(145)	13	JD143(32)[2]	Ph.D. Ed. Adm. 2 Psy. 0 MBA	\$ 958r \$2,378nr	3	90	96s	(Y)[Y]	17(1)	2	6	125,678	9,735

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Franklin Pierce Law Center (1974) (Pri.)†
2 White Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
603/228-1541

F 127(47)[2]	111(44)[3]	110(37)[1]	...	...	...	348(128)	6	JD112(41)[3]	N	\$4,150	D	96	84s	(N)[N]	15(2)	4	11	68,449	6,933
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											

NEW JERSEY

Rutgers - The State University of New Jersey (1951) (Pub.)
School of Law
Fifth and Penn Streets
Camden, New Jersey 08102
609/757-6398

F 198(68)[17]	166(57)[7]	186(79)[16]	...	...	2	552(204)	40	JD198(53)[16]	RUP 3	\$1,495r									
P 38(13)[4]	38(15)[3]	35(13)[5]	39(10)	...	...	150(51)	12	JD14(7)	MBA 0	\$2,089nr	D	96	84s	(Y)[Y]	33(4)	1	11(2)	220,400	36,083
						702(255)t	52t			\$ 57/hr.r		136							
										\$ 82/hr.nr									
										\$ 35.50 fees									

Rutgers - The State University of New Jersey (1941) (Pub.)
School of Law
15 Washington Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201/648-5561

F 172(84)[43]	197(90)[51]	180(97)[47]	...	...	2(1)	551(272)	141	JD-MCRP 3(2)	Crim.	\$1,495r									
P 59(27)[15]	62(25)[15]	59(21)[14]	49(15)[11]	...	...	229(88)	55	JD190(95)[47]	Jus. 0	\$2,089nr	D	96	84s	(Y)[N]	34(3)	1	18(2)	247,374	29,787
						780(360)t	196t	JD24(6)[5]	RUP 3	\$ 57/hr.r		128							
										\$ 82/hr.nr									
										\$ 40.50 fees									

Seton Hall University (1951) (Pri.)
1111 Raymond Boulevard
Newark, New Jersey 07102
201/642-8500

F 272(110)[40]	223(77)[36]	233(88)[35]	...	...	...	728(275)	...	JD168(41)[19]	MBA 0	\$3,952	D	90	84s	(Y)[Y]	30(6)	2	32(3)	114,673	63,414
P 129(43)	109(34)	114(26)	110(25)[8]	...	...	462(128)	...	JD163(37)[8]		\$2,810		120							
						1190(403)t	119t												

†Independent law school, not affiliated with a university.

PhD-Phil. 0
Labor&Ind. 2
MHA 0, Phil. 0
Intl.Aff. 4
RUP 0

LLM 4(2)
JD166(32)[5]

PAA 0
MBA 3

JD232(80)[8]
JD77(21)[3]

2

JD252(108)[2PAA 0
MBA 4

JD267(79)[14]
JD90(15)[6]

Pol.Sc. 0
Econ. 0
Soc. 0
RUP 0
MPA 3

JSD1
MCJ31(7)[1]
LLM241(41)
JD374(144)[
LLM208(23)

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LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1980

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Fall Enrollment 1980	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1980-81	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	College required Degree or 3 years	Weeks Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
Pace University (1978) (Pri.) School of Law 78 North Broadway White Plains, New York 10603 914/682-7200																			
F 145(66)[14] P 111(48)	136(54)[12] 78(26)	131(50)[11] 80(32)	... 68(17)[2]	...	...	412(170) 337(123) 749(293)t	... ...	JD117(54)[2] JD81(22)[1]	M.3A 0	\$4,240 \$3,180	D 90-105 120-135	84s	(Y)[Y]		26(6)	1	8(1)	72,116	42,507
St. John's University (1937) (Pri.) School of Law Fromkes Hall Jamaica, New York 11439 212/969-8000																			
F 222(76)[10] P 126(43)	265(95)[13] 94(26)	219(76)[4] 80(14)	... 89(28)[2]	...	...	706(247) 389(111) 1095(358)t	... ...	JD249(91)[7] JD83(22)[2]	N	\$3,850 \$2,850	D 96 128	83s	(Y)[N]		20(3)	4	15	159,366	54,733
State University of New York at Buffalo (1936) (Pub.) School of Law John Lord O'Brian Hall—Amherst Campus Buffalo, New York 14260 716/636-2062																			
F 276(111)[25] P ...	301(93)[25] ...	259(85)[2] ...	... ...	...	...	836(289) ...	57 ...	JD258(81)[7]	PhD Soc. 1 Phil. 1 Policy St. 0 Hist. 1 Pol.Sc. 1 MBA 6	\$2,259r \$3,359nr \$ 92.60/hr.r \$ 138.35/hr.nr \$ 17 fees	3 90 105	83s	(Y)[Y]		27(5)	4(1)	17(1)	207,848	47,742

Syracuse University (1923) (Pri.)
College of Law
Ernest I. White Hall
Syracuse, New York 13210
315/423-2524

F 264(104)[8]	223(73)[7]	189(59)[21]	...	...	...	676(236)	36	JD205(73)[14]											
P 4(3)	3(2)[2]	...	...	...	...	7(5)	2	JD3(1)											
						683(241)t	38t												

PhD
Econ. 0
Labor & Ind. 0
Env.Sc. 0
Hist. 0
Econ. 0
Acct. 1
MPS 1
Phil. 1
Pol.Sc. 1
Inti.Aff. 2
RUP 1
PAA 12
MBA 6

\$5,207	3	90	86s	(Y)[Y]	24(1)	3(1)	15(2)	119,593	7,608
\$4,500.75		120							

Yeshiva University (1978) (Pri.)*
Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law
Brookdale Center
55 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10003
212/790-0463

F 324(178)[2]	302(137)[2]	295(162)[1]	...	...	...	921(477)	5	JD282(150)[2]	N										
P ...	2(1)	9(5)	...	...	...	11(6)	...												
						932(483)t													

NORTH CAROLINA

Campbell University (1979) (Pri.)*
School of Law
P.O. Box 158
Buies Creek, North Carolina 27506
919/893-4111, ext. 342

F 99(31)[4]	94(26)[2]	84(14)[2]	...	...	...	277(71)	8	JD94(15)[1]	N										
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												

Duke University (1931) (Pri.)
School of Law
Durham, North Carolina 27706
919/684-2834

F 191(65)[12]	172(51)[11]	175(41)[11]	...	4(3)	5(2)	547(162)	34	JD156(45)[4]											
P 1(1)	1	...	...	...	...	2(1)	...												
						549(163)t													

MCJ 1
LLM 5(1)
LLB 1
MHA 0
PAA 0
MBA 0

\$4,950	3	92	86s	(Y)[N]	23(5)	5(2)	5(1)	229,043	54,961
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*Provisionally approved, the status of graduates and law students is equal to that of graduates and students of a fully approved law school.

OHIO

Capital University (1923) (Pri.)
Law School
665 South High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
614/445-8836

F 182(43)[7]	115(32)[0]	115(25)[5]	...	...	...	412(100)	12	JD89(19)[4]	N	\$3,960	D	90	85	(Y)[Y]	22(4)	2	11	98,026	11,246
P 77(23)[4]	75(27)[4]	67(16)[3]	48(16)[1]	...	5	272(82)	12	JD84(20)[3]		\$2,546		136							
						684(182)	24												

Case Western Reserve University (1923) (Pri.)
School of Law
11075 East Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio 44106
216/368-3280

F 257(86)[19]	226(81)[7]	239(84)[11]	...	1(1)	...	723(252)	37	JD221(78)[10]	MSW 1	\$4,969	D	96	88	(Y)[Y]	18(2)	6(2)	15(1)	180,602	21,638
P										\$ 200hr.									

Cleveland State University (1957) (Pub.)
Cleveland-Marshall College of Law
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
216/687-2344

F 185(73)[15]	209(70)[14]	157(53)[5]	...	...	...	551(196)	34	JD227(53)[8]	MBA 0	\$1,536r									
P 154(49)[15]	214(67)[9]	88(30)[8]	112(35)[6]	6	53(7)	627(188)	38	JD84(21)[12]		\$3,072nr	D	90	126q	(Y)[Y]	36(3)	3(2)	13(1)	112,714	68,105
						1178(384)	72			\$1,200r		120							
										\$2,400nr									

Ohio Northern University (1948) (Pri.)
Claude W. Pettit College of Law
Ada, Ohio 45810
419/634-9921, ext. 225

F 216(48)[10]	136(30)[3]	168(40)[2]	...	...	...	520(118)	15	JD165(23)[1]	N	\$3,954	D	90	129q	(Y)[Y]	15(3)	2	0	112,639	8,228
P																			

The Ohio State University (1923) (Pub.)
College of Law
1659 North High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43210
614/422-2631

F 250(84)[15]	227(85)[14]	236(77)[22]	...	...	...	713(246)	51	JD195(60)[9]	PhD Ed. 1 MHA 0 Int'l Aff. 0 RUP 0 PAA 0 MPA 1 MBA 3	\$1,485r									
P										\$3,225nr	D	97	127q	(Y)[Y]	24(4)	2	4	369,951	45,967

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City University (1960) (Pri.)
School of Law
Northwest 23rd and North Blackwelder
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73106
405/521-5337

F 117(29)[8]	113(24)[4]	88(22)[8]	19[2]	....	...	318(75)	22	JD64(15)[4]	N	\$3,934	D	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	16(2)	1(1)	81	81,307	7,130
P 71(25)[3]	90(25)[4]	15(0)[3]	27(5)[1]	...	2	205(55)	11	JD46(6)[2]		\$2,633		128							
						523(130)t	33t												

University of Oklahoma (1923) (Pub.)
College of Law
300 West Timberdell Road
Norman, Oklahoma 73019
405/329-8800

F 231(93)[24]	215(69)[12]	197(60)[16]	...	...	...	643(222)	52	JD206(64)[12]	MBA 5	\$ 764r		D	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	25(1)	2(1)	12(1)	131,087	56,669
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		\$2,052nr										

University of Tulsa (1950) (Pri.)
3120 East Fourth Place
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74104
918/592-6000, ext. 401

F 153(52)[6]	153(47)[11]	145(43)[3]	...	...	...	451(142)	...	JD140(27)	Engl. 0 Hist. 0 RUP 1 MBA 0	\$3,075	D	90	88s	(Y)[Y]	19(2)	3(1)	11	90,143	33,000
P 71(15)	51(14)	42(7)	35(9)[2]	...	4	203(45)	...	JD46(13)[2]		\$2,340		120							
						654(187)t	22t												

OREGON

Lewis and Clark College (1970) (Pri.)
Northwestern School of Law
10015 S.W. Terwilliger Boulevard
Portland, Oregon 97219
503/244-1181

F 172(64)[18]	142(55)[15]	140(50)[12]	...	...	...	454(169)	49	JD 142(45)[5]	N	\$4,265	D	93.6	86s	(Y)[Y]	19(2)	2	24(6)	97,016	56,634
P 80(29)	74(25)	49(11)	74(29)[4]	...	...	277(94)	...	JD74(25)[1]		\$2,946		124.8							
						731(263)t													

University of Oregon (1923) (Pub.)
School of Law
1275 Kincaid Street
Eugene, Oregon 97403
503/686-3852

F 168(51)[20]	175(59)[12]	154(58)[15]	...	...	...	9(3)	506(171)	47	JD150(57)[11]	N	\$1,740r		D	90	85s	(Y)[Y]	21(2)	2(1)	3	99,064	31,988
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		\$2,734nr											

The University of Pennsylvania (1923) (Pri.)
Law School
3400 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104
215/243-7483

PhD
Econ. 1
Pub. Pol. 0
Pub. Pol. 1
Econ. 0
Intl. Aff. 0
RUP 0
MBA 10

F 229(80)[25]	203(76)[30]	218(97)[28]		43(7)	4(1)	697(261)	83	LLM25(7) JD214(78)[41]		\$6,300	D	96	90s	(N)[N]	24(2)	3	15(1)	307,836	43,200
P																			

University of Pittsburgh (1923) (Pub.)
School of Law
3900 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260
412/624-6200

Intl. Aff. 0
RUP 0
PAA 0

F 267(101)[23]	218(69)[7]	219(63)[7]				704(233)	37	JD203(45)[4]		\$4,736 \$2,386	D	96	86s	(Y)[N]	28(2)	2	11(1)	113,555	44,911
P																			

Villanova University (1954) (Pri.)
School of Law
Villanova, Pennsylvania 19085
215/645-7000

F 229(95)[19]	218(74)[7]	207(77)[4]			5(2)	659(248)	30	JD196(51)[5]	N	\$3,995	D	102	86s	(N)[N]	23(2)	3(1)	5	199,799	28,661
P				110(21)[1]		110(21)	1												
						769(269)t	31t												

PUERTO RICO

Catholic University of Puerto Rico (1967) (Pri.)
School of Law
Ponce, Puerto Rico 00731
809/844-4150, ext. 122

F 59(14)	35(8)	42(15)				136(37)	22	JD35(7)	N	\$3,694.60	D	96	92s	(Y)[Y]	11(2)	2(1)	10	79,148	9,781
P 61(17)	26(5)	23(5)	23(5)			133(32)	22	JD18(5)		\$2,802.60		128							
						269(69)t													

Inter-American University of Puerto Rico (1969) (Pri.)
School of Law
P.O. Box 8897, Fernandez Juncos Station
Sanurce, Puerto Rico 00910
809/727-1930

F 185(85)	120(53)	186(60)				491(198)	22	JD144(43)	N	\$3,050	D	102	90s	(Y)[Y]	25(7)	2	27(1)	87,135	20,754
P 116(44)	95(28)	101(28)	112(33)			424(133)	22	JD106(33)		\$2,300		136							
						915(331)t													

†Independent law school, not affiliated with a university.

University of Tennessee (1925) (Pub.)
College of Law
1505 West Cumberland Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
615/974-4241

F 207(69)[5]	196(68)[2]	169(57)[4]	...	...	...	572(194)	11	JD195(50)[4]	MBA 9	\$ 720r \$1,938nr	D	90	126q	(Y)[Y]	25(1)	3(1)	0	122,766	62,699
P																			

Vanderbilt University (1925) (Pri.)
School of Law
Nashville, Tennessee 37240
615/322-2615

F 179(57)[7]	173(46)[8]	173(48)[5]	...	...	...	525(151)	20	JD176(45)[4]	PhD ad hoc Eng. 0 M.Div. 2 MBA 2	\$5,016	D	96	88s	(N)[N]	20(2)	6(1)	10(1)	118,961	21,445
P					2(1)	2(1)													
						527(152)r													

TEXAS
Baylor University (1931) (Pri.)
Law School
Waco, Texas 76798
817/755-1911

F 155(37)[3]	121(36)[1]	124(25)[3]	...	...	1	401(98)	7	JD158(37)[4]	N	\$2,121	3	106	120q	(Y)[Y]	13	2(1)	1	92,003	24,145
P																			

St. Mary's University (1948) (Pri.)
School of Law
One Camino Santa Maria
San Antonio, Texas 78284
512/436-3424

F 236(90)[33]	176(44)[23]	216(62)[18]	...	...	...	628(196)	74	JD224(56)[21]	N	\$3,966	D	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	16	3(1)	17(2)	85,164	4,780
P																			

Southern Methodist University (1927) (Pri.)
School of Law
Dallas, Texas 75275
214/692-2618

F 257(106)[14]	235(81)[3]	216(56)[1]	44(8)	29(4)	781(265)	18	JD200(53)[8]	LLM22(1)[15] MCJ 19	MBA 3 MPA 0	\$5,300 \$ 181/hr.	D	96	90s	(Y)[Y]	26(2)	3	0	248,507	10,967
P			59(9)		57(9)														
					838(274)r														

University of Texas (1923) (Pub.)
School of Law
2500 Red River Street
Austin, Texas 78705
512/471-5151

F 505(194)[82]	514(178)[81]	529(176)[115]	...	11(1)	...	1559(549)	278	MCL6 LLM2(1)[8] JD429(125)[54]	PAA 5 MBA 0	\$ 432r \$1,440nr	D	92.4	84s	(Y)[Y]	44(4)	6(1)	17(3)	460,451	47,550
P																			

UTAH

Brigham Young University (1974) (Pri.)
J. Reuben Clark Law School
Provo, Utah 84602
801/378-4274

F 148(28)[11]	149(18)[5]	153(19)[5]	...	7	...	457(65)	21	JD136(16)[2]	PAA 0 MBA 3	\$1,780r \$2,670nr	D	90	87s	(Y)[Y]	18(1)	4	13	168,118	33,116
P																			

University of Utah (1927) (Pub.)
College of Law
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112
801/581-6833

F 140(41)[6]	123(28)[8]	129(29)[5]	...	392(98)	19	JD133(34)[4]	N			\$ 807r \$2,079nr	3	90	88s	(Y)[Y]	22(3)	5(1)	10(3)	176,640	45,106
P																			

VERMONT

Vermont Law School (1975) (Pri.)†
South Royalton, Vermont 05068
802/763-8303

F 139(48)[11]	119(35)[0]	116(30)[0]	...	9(3)	383(116)	1	JD106(27)[0]	MSL		\$4,330	D	97	84s	(Y)[N]	16(1)	1	6	60,400	12,451
P																			

VIRGINIA

College of William and Mary (1932) (Pub.)
Marshall-Wythe School of Law
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185
804/253-4304

F 174(57)[7]	157(47)[5]	149(46)[5]	...	10(2)	...	490(152)	17	MLT14(2) JD138(42)[7]	N	\$1,196r \$2,940nr \$ 40/hr.t \$ 98/hr.nr	D	90	90s	(Y)[Y]	18(3)	3	10	112,865	44,856
P				9(1)		9(1)													
						499(153)t													

†Independent law school, not affiliated with a university.

WASHINGTON

Gonzaga University (1951) (Pri.)
School of Law
East 702 Sharp Avenue
P.O. Box 3528
Spokane, Washington 99200
509/328-4220

F 216(59)[7]	152(42)[14]	272(63)[16]	...	...	2(2)	642(166)	40	JD224(38)[9]	Tax. 0	\$3,250	D	90	90s	(N)[Y]	20(2)	2	13	105,524	23,841
P 8(0)	5(1)	7(2)	18(2)[3]	...	3	41(5)	...		MBA 2	\$2,250		120							
						683(171)t													

University of Puget Sound (1973) (Pri.)
School of Law
950 Broadway Plaza
Tacoma, Washington 98402
206/756-3500

F 379(106)[32]	217(77)[10]	221(73)[10]	...	...	4(2)	821(258)	55	JD196(47)[13]	N	\$4,440	D	90	90s	(Y)[Y]	25(4)	1	10(2)	85,931	62,874
P 84(30)	35(15)	23(8)	54(18)[3]	...	5(2)	201(73)	...	JD40(11)		\$2,960		135							
						1022(331)t													

University of Washington (1924) (Pub.)
School of Law
Condon Hall, JB-20
1100 N.E. Campus Parkway
Seattle, Washington 98105
206/543-4550

F 141(46)[13]	152(70)[13]	138(52)[17]	...	39(7)	...	470(175)	43	LLM16(1)	PhD	\$ 771r									
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	JD136(41)[18]	Econ. 0	\$2,736nr	D	102	135q	(Y)[Y]	28(2)	0	2	276,947	31,172
									Pol.Sc. 0										
									E.A.St. 0										
									Engl. 0										
									Soc. 0										
									MHA 0										
									PAA 1										
									MBA 5										

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia University (1924) (Pub.)
College of Law
Morgantown, West Virginia 26506
304/293-5306

F 173(72)[3]	138(33)[4]	126(29)[6]	...	...	1(1)	438(135)	13	JD154(35)[3]	PAA	\$ 522r									
P ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		MBA 0	\$1,562nr	D	90	88s	(Y)[Y]	22(1)	4	2	118,785	9,345

*Provisionally approved, the status of graduates and law students is equal to that of graduates and students of a fully approved law school.

LAW SCHOOLS ON THE APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1980

First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Graduate	Other	Total Fall Enrollment 1980	Minority Group	Degrees Awarded 1980-81	Joint Degrees	Tuition and Fees	College required Degree or 3 years	Works Required	Credits Required	Summer Program	Full-time Teachers	Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians	Part-time Teachers	Total Volumes	Microform Equivalents
WISCONSIN																			
Marquette University (1925) (Pri.) Law School 1103 West Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233 414/224-7090																			
F 164(62)[9] P	173(45)[6]	140(44)[5]			12(5)	453(156)	20	JD154(47)[2]	MBA 0	\$3,970	D	90	90s	(Y)[N]	15(2)	3	11(2)	98,260	8,100
University of Wisconsin (1923) (Pub.) Law School Madison, Wisconsin 53706 608/262-2240																			
F 272(127)[20] P 21(9)	302(116)[22]	299(110)[17]		7(2)	6(2)	886(357) 21(9) 907(366)r	60	LLM2[1] JD283(110)[14]	PAA 4	\$1,360r \$4,128nr \$ 85.25/hr.r \$ 258.25/hr.nr	D	90 120	90s	(Y)[Y]	35(2)	1	20(1)	228,225	26,613
WYOMING																			
University of Wyoming (1923) (Pub.) College of Law P.O. Box 3035, University Station Laramie, Wyoming 82071 307/766-6416																			
F 76(22)[3] P	63(17)	67(19)[2]				206(58)	5	JD60(12)[1]	N	\$ 592r \$1,878nr	D	96	86s	(Y)[Y]	10	4(2)	3(1)	72,162	31,256

SPECIAL PROGRAM APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1980

VIRGINIA

The Judge Advocate General's School (1965)
(Residence, Specialized Program beyond first degree in law.)
U.S. Army
Charlottesville, Virginia 22901
804/977-4930

F				58(1)[4]		58	4	59(1)[5]*			D		(N)[N]	29(1)	3	1.6	25,875	619
---	--	--	--	----------	--	----	---	-----------	--	--	---	--	--------	-------	---	-----	--------	-----

*The Judge Advocate General's School is fully approved by the ABA as a graduate program; however, no degree is awarded. Students are provided a Certificate of Completion of the course.

**LAW SCHOOLS NOT ON THE 1980 APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
THAT SUPPLIED ENROLLMENT STATISTICS**

<i>First Year</i>	<i>Second Year</i>	<i>Third Year</i>	<i>Fourth Year</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total Full Enrollment 1980</i>	<i>Minority Group</i>	<i>Degrees Awarded 1980-81</i>	<i>Joint Degrees</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>College required Degree or 3 years</i>	<i>Weeks Required</i>	<i>Credits Required</i>	<i>Summer Program</i>	<i>Full-time Teachers</i>	<i>Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians</i>	<i>Part-time Teachers</i>	<i>Total Volumes</i>	<i>Microform Equivalents</i>
CALIFORNIA																			
San Fernando Valley College of Law (Pri.) 8353 Sepulveda Boulevard Sepulveda, California 91343 213/894-5711																			
F 22(11)[1]	18(2)[0]	18(10)[3]				58(23)	4	JD36(13)[3]	N	\$2,865	60hrs	90	84	(Y)[Y]	4(1)	2(1)	6(1)	42,978	27,297
P 67(29)[5]	39(14)[2]	30(13)[4]	76(19)[4]		4	216(75)	15	JD112(27)[3]		\$1,885		120							
						274(98)†	19†												
University of LaVerne (Pri.) College of Law 1950 Third Street LaVerne, California 91750 714/596-1848																			
F 21(5)[7]	15(7)[0]	19(7)[1]				55(19)	8	JD29(9)[2]	N	\$3,080	3	100	88	(Y)[Y]	3(1)	3(1)	11(2)	40,100	23,622
P 27(7)[7]	23(8)[4]	16(3)[3]	16(4)		2(1)	83(23)	14	JD23(9)[3]		\$2,044									
						138(42)†	22†												
University of West Los Angeles (Pri.) School of Law † 811 Washington Boulevard Culver City, California 90230 213/204-0000																			
F 43(13)[23]	27(7)[6]	33(12)[6]				103(32)	35	JD25(9)[4]	N	\$2,830	2	90	85	(Y)[Y]	3	1	28(1)	20,450	2,553
P 159(68)[66]	89(53)[34]	90(38)[20]	90(39)[25]		12(1)	440(199)	145	JD98(35)[31]		\$2,070		120							
						543(231)†	180†												

**LAW SCHOOLS NOT ON THE 1980 APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
THAT SUPPLIED ENROLLMENT STATISTICS**

<i>First Year</i>	<i>Second Year</i>	<i>Third Year</i>	<i>Fourth Year</i>	<i>Graduate*</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total Fall Enrollment 1980</i>	<i>Minority Group</i>	<i>Degrees Awarded 1980-81</i>	<i>Joint Degrees</i>	<i>Tuition and Fees</i>	<i>College required Degree or 3 years</i>	<i>Weeks Required</i>	<i>Credits Required</i>	<i>Summer Program</i>	<i>Full-time Teachers</i>	<i>Full-time Teaching Deans and Librarians</i>	<i>Part-time Teachers</i>	<i>Total Volumes</i>	<i>Microform Equivalents</i>
Western State University (Pri.) College of Law of Orange County 1111 North State College Boulevard Fullerton, California 92631 714/738-1000																			
F 213(75)[37]	152(53)[26]	162(40)[21]	...	...	...	527(168)	84	JD218(53)[34]	N	\$3,086	2	96	88s	(Y)[Y]	11(1)	3	44(4)	34,199	10,631
P 347(132)[46]	209(74)[32]	209(65)[26]	176(60)[24]	2	10(5)	953(336) 1480(504)t	128 212t	JD262(80)[23]		\$2,106		128							
Western State University (Pri.) College of Law of San Diego 1333 Front Street San Diego, California 92101 714/231-0300																			
F 103(25)[18]	105(29)[12]	63(17)[6]	...	...	...	271(71)	36	JD113(32)[7]	N	\$3,078	2	90	88s	(Y)[Y]	11(2)	3	42(9)	24,639	5,082
P 213(75)[57]	171(68)[38]	109(39)[21]	95(30)[12]	...	12(4)	600(216) 871(287)t	128 164t	JD149(51)[10]		\$2,098		120							
GEORGIA John Marshall Law School (Pri.) 105 Ralph McGill Boulevard Atlanta, Georgia 30308 404/659-8121																			
F 30(5)[6]	35(6)[7]	35(6)[7]	5(5)	...	...	100(17)	20	JD62(12)[8]	N	\$1,194	3	96	88s	(Y)[N]	3	2	11	14,013	0
P 30(5)[6]	30(5)[6]	30(5)[6]	25(5)[5]	...	...	115(20) 215(37)t	23 43t	JD56(11)[8]		\$ 990		128							
MISSOURI Laclede School of Law (Pri.) 6800 Wydown Boulevard St. Louis, Missouri 63105 314/727-5173																			
F 11(1)[3]	8(1)	13(2)[2]	9[2]	...	...	32(4)	7	N	N	\$2,750	D	120	86s	(N)[Y]	0	0	10(1)	N/A	N/A
P 22(6)	2(1)	0	0	...	...	24(7) 56(12)t	... 	N		\$ 125/hr.		150							

**LAW SCHOOLS NOT ON THE 1980 APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
THAT DID NOT SUPPLY ENROLLMENT STATISTICS**

ALABAMA

Birmingham Law School
923 Frank Nelson Building
Birmingham, Alabama 35203

Miles College School of Law
P.O. Box 3800
Birmingham, Alabama 35208

Walter B. Jones Law School
1500 Fairview
Montgomery, Alabama 36101

ARIZONA

Alexander Hamilton Law School
Tucson, Arizona

CALIFORNIA

American College of Law
135 South Lemon
Anaheim, California 92805

Armstrong College of Law
2222 Harold Way
Berkeley, California 94704

California College of Law
652 Sunset Avenue
West Covina, California 91790

California College of Law
12340 Santa Monica Blvd.
West Los Angeles, California 90025

Citrus Belt Law School
6370 Magnolia Avenue
Riverside, California 92506

Empire College
3033 Cleveland Avenue
Santa Rosa, California 95401

Glendale College of Law
220 N. Glendale Avenue
Glendale, California 91206

Golden West School of Law
12340 Santa Monica Blvd.
West Los Angeles, California 90025

Humphreys College
School of Law
6650 Inglewood Avenue
Stockton, California 95207

Humphreys College of Law
400 Crocker Bank Building
Fresno, California 93702

Irvine University
School of Law
9557 Bolsa Avenue
Westminster, California 92683

John F. Kennedy Law School
12 Altarinda Road
Orinda, California 94563

Lincoln University Law School
281 Masonic Avenue
San Francisco, California 94118

Lincoln University Law School
1050 Park Avenue
San Jose, California 95126

Lincoln University-Sacramento
3140 "J" Street
Sacramento California 95816

Loma Linda College of Law
25757 Redlands Blvd.
Redlands, California 92373

Los Angeles College of Law
Van Norman University
1819 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles, California 90057

Magna Carta University
301 Linden Avenue
South San Francisco, California 94080

Mid-Valley College of Law
6320 Van Nuys Boulevard
Van Nuys, California 91401

Monterey College of Law
P.O. Box 1953
Monterey, California 93940

National University
School of Law
4141 Camino del Rio South
San Diego, California 92108

New College of California
50 Fell Street
San Francisco, California 94102

**LAW SCHOOLS NOT ON THE 1980 APPROVED LIST OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
THAT DID NOT SUPPLY ENROLLMENT STATISTICS (continued)**

Northrop University
School of Law
1155 West Arbor Vitae Street
Inglewood, California 90306

Ocean University
Lancaster College of Law
113 West Pillsbury
Lancaster, California 93534

Peninsula University
Law School
436 Dell Avenue
Mountain View, California 94043

Peoples College of Law of the
National Lawyers Guild
2228 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles, California 90057

San Francisco Law School
20 Haight Street
San Francisco, California 94102

San Joaquin College of Law
1717 South Chestnut Avenue
Fresno, California 93702

San Mateo Law School
2030 Pioneer Court
San Mateo, California 94402

Santa Barbara College of Law
2034 Alameda
Padre Serra
Santa Barbara, California 93103

Simon Greenleaf School of Law
2530 Shadow Ridge Lane
Orange, California 92667

Southland University
69 North Glenarm Street
Pasadena, California 91106

United States International University
1610 Fourth Avenue
San Diego, California 92101

Ventura College of Law
261 North Catalina Street
Ventura, California 93001

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia Law School
P.O. Box 2532
New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20013

Lincoln Center for Legal Studies
1629 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Potomac School of Law
1820 Jefferson Plaza, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

GEORGIA

Adam Clayton Powell School of
Law and International Diplomacy
3114 Rainbow Drive
Decatur, Georgia 30034

American School of Law
4336 Covington Highway
Suite 206
Decatur, Georgia 30035

Woodrow Wilson College of Law
830 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

ILLINOIS

National Conference of Black
Lawyers Community College of Law
and International Diplomacy
c/o 4545 South Drexel Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60615

MISSOURI

Missouri School of Law
Clayton, Missouri

NEW YORK

Touro Law School
30 West 44th Street
New York, New York 10036

OKLAHOMA

Oral Roberts University
7777 South Louis
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74174

TENNESSEE

Nashville YMCA Night Law School
1000 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

VERMONT

Royalton College Law Study Center
South Royalton, Vermont 05068

LAW SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FIGURES FOR 1980

		<i>First Year</i>	<i>Second Year</i>	<i>Third Year</i>	<i>Fourth Year</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Approved	F	35,329(12,779)	31,741(10,684)	31,326(10,316)	.....	1,490(284)	475(182)	100,361(34,245)
Schools	P	6,967 (2,493)	5,380 (1,816)	4,512 (1,428)	4,246(1,318)	3,079(587)	852(235)	25,036 (7,877)
Total		42,296(15,272)	37,121(12,500)	35,838(11,744)	4,246(1,318)	4,569(871)	1,327(417)	125,397(42,122)
Unapproved*	F	443(135)	360(105)	343 (94)	.....	0	0	1,146(334)
Schools	P	865(322)	562(223)	484(163)	487(157)	2	40(11)	2,440(876)
Total		1,308(457)	922(328)	827(257)	487(157)	2	40(11)	3,586(1,210)
GRAND TOTAL		43,604(15,729)	38,043(12,828)	36,665(12,001)	4,733(1,475)	4,571(871)	1,367(428)	128,983(43,332)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are the number who are women.

* These figures are only for the 7 schools responding to the questionnaire.

**SURVEY OF MINORITY GROUP STUDENTS ENROLLED IN
J.D. PROGRAMS IN APPROVED LAW SCHOOLS***

		<i>1st Year</i>	<i>2nd Year</i>	<i>3rd Year</i>	<i>4th Year</i>	<i>Year Not Stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Black American	1980-81	2,144	1,684	1,531	146	0	5,506
	1979-80	2,002	1,647	1,438	170	0	5,257
	1978-79	2,021	1,565	1,572	192	0	5,350
	1977-78	1,946	1,648	1,508	203	0	5,305
	1976-77	2,128	1,654	1,488	233	0	5,503
	1975-76	2,045	1,511	1,452	119	0	5,127
	1974-75	1,910	1,587	1,329	145	24	4,995
	1973-74	1,943	1,443	1,207	101	123	4,817
	1972-73	1,907	1,324	1,106	74	12	4,423
	1971-72	1,716	1,147	761	55	65	3,744
	1969-70	1,115	574	395	44	0	2,128
Mexican American	1980-81	609	418.5	424	44	0	1,495.5
	1979-80	599	483	446	30	0	1,558
	1978-79	551	435	445	31	0	1,462
	1977-78	529	459	388	36	0	1,412
	1976-77	542	435	446	65	0	1,488
	1975-76	484	421	381	11	0	1,297
	1974-75	559	447	329	17	5	1,357
	1973-74	539	386	271	63	0	1,259
	1972-73	480	337	238	17	0	1,072
	1971-72	403	262	170	11	37	883
	1969-70	245	113	54	0	0	412
Puerto Rican†	1980-81	177	194	220	12	0	603
	1979-80	206	183	131	20	0	540
	1978-79	190	127	111	16	0	444
	1977-78	134	95	100	14	0	343
	1976-77	119	94	100	18	0	331
	1975-76	113	121	96	3	0	333
	1974-75	117	87	56	3	0	263
	1973-74	96	47	32	5	0	180
	1972-73	73	40	25	5	0	143
	1971-72	49	25	18	2	0	94
	1969-70	29	14	13	5	0	61
Other Hispano American	1980-81	378	263	241	33	0	914
	1979-80	267	239	187	21	0	714
	1978-79	334	254	240	24	0	852
	1977-78	316	255	194	27	0	792
	1976-77	225	153	139	9	0	556
	1975-76	217	164	146	16	0	543
	1974-75	182	92	97	11	5	387
	1973-74	94	70	59	4	34	261
	1972-73	96	72	60	3	0	231
	1971-72	74	62	35	3	5	179
	1969-70	35	18	19	3	0	75
Asian or Pacific Islander	1980-81	641	485	473	42	0	1,641
	1979-80	577	487	452	31	0	1,547
	1978-79	557	435	398	34	0	1,424
	1977-78	509	409	423	41	0	1,382
	1976-77	484	439	378	23	0	1,324
	1975-76	436	343	287	33	0	1,099
	1974-75	429	322	288	21	3	1,063
	1973-74	327	297	202	19	5	850
	1972-73	298	218	144	20	1	681
	1971-72	254	142	72	7	5	480

*1970-71 Figures not available.

†Puerto Rican students enrolled in ABA-approved law schools located in Puerto Rico are not included in these statistics. For the 1980-81 school year, enrollment in ABA-approved law schools in Puerto Rico totaled 1,711 students.

**SURVEY OF MINORITY GROUP STUDENTS ENROLLED IN
J.D. PROGRAMS IN APPROVED LAW SCHOOLS* (Continued)**

		<i>1st Year</i>	<i>2nd Year</i>	<i>3rd Year</i>	<i>4th Year</i>	<i>Year Not Stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1980-81	163	137.5	107	7	0	414.5
	1979-80	171	110	100	11	0	392
	1978-79	145	110	124	11	0	390
	1977-78	137	130	90	6	0	363
	1976-77	133	87	75	6	0	301
	1975-76	118	88	84	5	0	295
	1974-75	110	90	65	0	0	265
	1973-74	109	65	44	3	1	222
	1972-73	79	48	4	42	0	173
	1971-72	71	46	18	2	3	140
	1969-70	44	17	10	1	0	72
Other	1969-70	84	55	44	2	0	185
Group Not Stated	1976-77	8	5	5	3	0	21
	1975-76	0	0	0	0	9	9
	1974-75	1	1	1	0	0	3
	1973-74	6	5	1	0	0	12
	1972-73	1	2	2	2	0	7
	1971-72	0	23	35	0	0	48
Total Minority	1980-81	4,112	3,182	2,996	284	0	10,574
	1979-80	3,822	3,149	2,754	283	0	10,008
	1978-79	3,798	2,926	2,890	308	0	9,922
	1977-78	3,571	2,996	2,703	327	0	9,597
	1976-77	3,669	2,867	2,631	357	0	9,524
	1975-76	3,413	2,648	2,446	187	9	8,703
	1974-75	3,308	2,626	2,165	197	37	8,333
	1973-74	3,114	2,313	1,816	195	163	7,601
	1972-73	2,934	2,041	1,619	123	13	6,730
	1971-72	2,567	1,707	1,099	80	115	5,568
	1969-70	1,552	791	533	57	0	2,933

*1970-71 Figures not available.

NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1980

	<i>J.D.</i>	<i>LL.B.</i>	<i>LL.M.</i>	<i>M.C.L.</i> or <i>M.C.J.</i>	<i>S.J.D.</i> or <i>J.S.D.</i>	<i>M.L.S.</i> or <i>M.S.L.S.</i>	<i>M.S.J.A.</i>	<i>M.S.L.</i>	<i>M.C.R.P.</i>	<i>J.S.M.</i> or <i>M.J.S.</i>	<i>M.L.L.</i>	<i>B.S.L.</i>	<i>M.L.T.</i>	<i>M.Ad.</i>	<i>M.L. + T.</i>
Approved Schools															
Full-time students	30,484 (9,258)	2(0)	879(152)	126(23)	18(0)	2(0)	17(11)	8(3)	3(2)	2	2	—	58(17)	5(1)	14(2)
Part-time students	4,575 (1,311)	—	421 (45)	22 (5)	1(0)	—	1 (1)	—	—	1(1)	1	—	153(17)	—	—
Total	35,059(10,569)	2(0)	1,300(197)	148(28)	19(0)	2(0)	18(12)	8(3)	3(2)	3(1)	3(0)	—	211(34)	5(1)	14(2)
Unapproved Schools															
Full-time students	520(132)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54(19)	—	—	—
Part-time students	722(220)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56(19)	—	—	—
Total	1,242(352)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110(38)	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	36,301(10,921)	2(0)	1,300(197)	148(28)	19(0)	2(0)	18(12)	8(3)	3(2)	3(1)	3(0)	110(38)	211(34)	5(1)	14(2)

Number of Teachers in Approved Schools

Full-time teachers	4,225(517)
Part-time teachers	2,255(205)
Deans & Librarians who teach	465 (96)

Note: Figures in parentheses are the number who are women.

LAW SCHOOL ENROLLMENT SINCE 1950

<i>Year-Fall</i>	<i>Total Enrollment ABA-Approved Schools</i>	<i>Total Enrollment Non-ABA-Approved Schools</i>	<i>Total Enrollment All Schools</i>
1950	43,685	9,340	53,025
1951	39,626	7,984	47,610
1952	35,634	5,642	41,276
1953	34,423	4,916	39,339
1954	35,015	4,550	39,565
1955	35,792	4,555	40,347
1956	37,949	3,939	41,888
1957	38,833	3,438	42,271
1958	39,144	3,502	42,645
1959	39,631	3,876	43,507
1960	40,381	3,314	43,695
1961	41,499	3,513	45,012
1962	44,805	3,858	48,663
1963	49,552	4,881	54,433
1964	54,265	5,548	59,813
1965	59,744	5,313	65,057
1966	62,556	5,565	68,121
1967	64,406	5,926	70,332
1968	62,779	5,783	68,562
1969	68,386	3,646	72,032
1970	82,041	3,987	86,028
1971	93,118	2,825	95,943
1972	101,664	3,581	105,245
1973	106,102	8,698	114,800
1974	110,713	5,804	116,517
1975	116,991	5,551	122,542
1976	117,451	7,559	125,010
1977	118,557	7,528	126,085
1978	121,606	5,331	126,937
1979	122,860	4,055	126,915
1980	125,397	3,586	128,983

**CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LAW
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF DISAPPROVAL**

The American Bar Association expressly disapproves of correspondence law courses as a means of preparation for bar examination and for practice. Before one pursues a correspondence law course, it is suggested that he first familiarize himself with the rules and regulations of the state in which he intends to practice and inquire whether correspondence law courses are acceptable under the applicable rules and regulations of the state and any governmental agency with which one expects to secure employment. Correspondence law school graduates may take the bar examinations only in California and even there only under special conditions.

**LEGAL EDUCATION AND BAR ADMISSION STATISTICS
1963-1980**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Enrollment Women</i>	<i>First Year</i>	<i>LSAT Admini- strations</i>	<i>J.D. or LL.B. Awarded</i>	<i>Admissions to the Bar</i>
1963	49,552	1,883	20,776	30,528	9,638	10,788
1964	54,265	2,183	22,753	37,598	10,491	12,023
1965	59,744	2,537	24,167	39,406	11,507	13,109
1966	62,556	2,678	24,077	44,905	13,115	14,644
1967	64,406	2,906	24,267	47,110	14,738	16,007
1968	62,779	3,704	23,652	49,756	16,077	17,764
1969	68,386	4,715	29,128	59,050	16,733	19,123
1970	82,499	7,031	34,713	74,092	17,183	17,922
1971	94,468	8,914	36,171	107,479	17,006	20,485
1972	101,707	12,173	35,131	119,694	22,342	25,086
1973	106,102	16,760	37,018	121,262	27,756	30,879
1974	110,713	21,788	38,074	135,397	28,729	30,707
1975	116,991	26,737	39,038	133,546	29,961	34,930
1976	117,451	29,982	39,996	133,320	32,597	35,741
1977	118,557	32,538	39,676	128,135	33,640	37,302
1978	121,606	36,808	40,479	125,757	33,317	39,086
1979	122,860	38,627	40,717	111,235	34,590	42,756
1980	125,397	42,122	42,296*	112,750	35,059	41,997†

NOTES: Enrollment is that in American Bar Association-approved schools as of October 1. The LSAT candidate volume is given for the test year ending in the year stated. Thus, 112,675 administrations of the LSAT occurred in the test year October 1979 thru July 1980. J.D. or LL.B. degrees are those awarded by approved schools for the academic year ending in the year stated. Thus, 35,061 degrees were awarded in the year beginning with the fall 1980 term and ending with the summer 1980 term. Total new admissions to the Bar are for the 1980 calendar year and include those admitted by office study, diploma privilege, and examination and study at an unapproved law school; the great bulk of those admitted were graduated from approved schools.

*Of the 42,296 first-year students, 15,272 are women.

†Represents 41,105 admitted by examination, plus 892 admitted by diploma privilege. It does not include admissions on motion by a jurisdiction of attorneys from other jurisdictions.

CHANGES IN THE LAW SCHOOLS

As of January 1, 1981, a total of 171 law schools offering the first professional degree in law were on the list of law schools approved by the American Bar Association. The following changes of status took place during 1980:

	PROVISIONAL APPROVAL GRANTED	FULL APPROVAL GRANTED
February 1980		Franklin Pierce Law Center
August 1980	George Mason University School of Law Mississippi College School of Law	Hamline University School of Law Pace University School of Law Southern Illinois University School of Law

PASS/FAIL GRADING BY UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES

At its August 1970 meeting, the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar decided to endorse the following statement issued earlier by the Law School Admission Council on the impact of pass/fail grading by undergraduate colleges upon the law school admission process. This statement has also been endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools.

The adoption by an increasing number of colleges and universities of pass/fail or similar grading systems for some or all of their students' work has implications for the law school admissions process. When a student with a transcript bearing such grades seeks to enter law school, law school admissions committees will be deprived of data that have served them well in the past in making the admissions decision. In the belief that college and university faculties and administrations who are considering conversion of a conventional grading system to a pass/fail or some variant system may be interested in the possible effect of such grading systems upon their graduates who seek admission to law school, the Law School Admission Council issues this statement.

The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) was developed more than twenty years ago in response to an expressed need of law schools for additional data upon which to base their admissions decisions. Validity studies conducted over the years demonstrate that the LSAT score contributes significantly to the prediction of an applicant's grades in law school and thus aids in the making of the admissions decision. These studies show that the LSAT score and the undergraduate grade-point average are the two best quantitative predictors, and that when they are used together they are better than either used separately. College grades represent both academic competence and achievement; the LSAT score largely indicates academic competence—the kind relevant to the study of law. The academic achievement of an applicant to law school indicates the extent of his preparation and motivation for the study of law. It is apparent, then, that college grades make a significant contribution to prediction of law school grades that is not supplied by the LSAT score.

Where an applicant for admission to law school submits a transcript in which all or virtually all of his grades are on pass/fail basis, and submits no other indication of his level of achievement in college, the admissions committee can make little specific use of his college work in predicting his law school grades. This means that this prediction must be based on the LSAT score, even though the committee would much prefer not to place sole reliance on the test scores in making this prediction. Even when such a transcript is supplemented by a narrative evaluation of the applicant by several of his teachers and deans, the committee can make only limited use of the college work in predicting performance in law school. Like interviews, these evaluations give the committee some help in making the admissions judgment, but they are largely helpful in deciding which risks to take and which to reject.

Where the applicant for admission to law school submits a transcript containing some conventional grades and some pass/fail grades, the admissions committee can develop a grade-point average for that portion of the student's college work bearing the conventional grades. However, many admissions officers will not feel justified in assigning to that average the conventional weight. They may well assume that the student chose to receive a conventional grade in those courses in which he gauged his probabilities for a premium grade to be good. This indicates that his grade-point average so developed will overstate his academic competence and achievement as compared with the average of a student whose grades are all conventional. Furthermore, the committee may reasonably assume that the applicant did not make the same effort in the courses graded on a pass/fail basis as he did in those graded on the conventional basis. In short, a grade-point average based only upon the limited part of a student's work in which conventional grades were assigned seems to overstate in a compound way the student's general academic ability and achievement. Therefore, it is understandable that many admissions officers are already discounting such a grade-point average, and discounting it more if there is a large proportion of pass/fail grades.

The Council recognizes that the increased use of the pass/fail grading system — or some variant thereof — will mean that law school admissions committees and officers will place an increased reliance upon the LSAT score, a greater reliance than either the Council or law school admissions committee would like. The Council recognizes that there are many educational considerations to be taken into account by the faculty and administration in determining the appropriate grading system for that college or university. The Council, of course, respects the authority and judgment of the college and university faculty and administration in making that decision. The Law School Admission Council offers this statement concerning the effect of pass/fail grades upon the proper evaluation of a college graduate's application for admission to law school only in the hope that it may be useful to college faculties and administrations in determining what grading system to use.

**AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS
STATEMENT OF GOOD PRACTICE ON
IMPARTIALITY AND PROPRIETY IN THE
PROCESS OF LAW SCHOOL ACCREDITATION**

(A) Those who have significant responsibility in the process leading to accreditation of law schools serve a vital and quasi-judicial function in the legal system of the United States. It is important to the fair and effective functioning of the system of law school accreditation and to the maintenance of public and professional respect for that system that those who act in it act impartially and avoid even the appearance of impropriety.

(B) One who has significant responsibility in this system or who has had significant responsibility in this system within a period of two years past, as enumerated in paragraph "D" below, should not serve as a consultant to a law school on any matter relating to:

- (1) accreditation by the American Bar Association;
- (2) membership in the Association of American Law Schools; or
- (3) reinspection and continuation of American law school accreditation or membership in the Association of American Law Schools.

(C) This restriction applies to service as consultant whether or not that service is for compensation. It does not apply to informal advice which an advisor renders (1) without fee, (2) informally, and (3) which he or she discloses fully to the other members of the accreditation or membership body on which he or she serves or has served; nor does it apply to the routine or official advice and assistance which is rendered by members of an inspection team or hearing commission, by the Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, by the Executive Director of the Association of American Law Schools, or by persons acting on behalf of the Consultant or Executive Director, (4) or by a person acting in the normal course of his or her employment.

(D) This restriction applies to:

- (1) members of the Accreditation Committee of the Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association;
- (2) the President, other Officers, members of the Board of Governors, and members of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association;
- (3) members of the Accreditation and Academic Freedom Committees of the Association of American Law Schools;
- (4) the President and members of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools;
- (5) members of the professional staff of the American Bar Association or the Association of American Law Schools, except as provided in paragraph "C" above;
- (6) a member of an inspection team or hearing commission for either Association accepting appointment as a consultant to a law school that he or she has inspected or conducted hearings on, in behalf of either Association within two years after the inspection or while either Association still has under consideration matters developed by the inspection, whichever is the longer;
- (7) the Executive Director of the Association of American Law Schools or other person acting on behalf of the Association of American Law Schools may not acquiesce in the appointment as consultant on readiness of any person who by this Statement should not accept appointment as a school's consultant.

(E) Service as a consultant for a law school does not disqualify a person from any of the offices or committees in paragraph "D." However, the officer or committee member should excuse himself or herself from participation in discussion, formal or informal, of the affairs of a school which he or she has served as consultant or employee and from taking part in any vote with respect to its status.

(F) A person who has served as a consultant or employee of a law school within two years prior to assuming a significant responsibility in the accreditation process should decline to par-

**STATEMENT OF GOOD PRACTICE ON
IMPARTIALITY AND PROPRIETY IN THE
PROCESS OF LAW SCHOOL ACCREDITATION**

(continued)

ticipate in the determination of the accreditation status of the school with which he or she previously served.

(G) The Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, Executive Director of the Association of American Law Schools or either of them if they are acting cooperatively shall bring this regulation to the attention of persons who are nominated for or appointed to any of the positions enumerated in paragraph "D" above and to all persons who are holding these positions or who have held them within two years past, at the time the regulation becomes effective.

Adopted by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar —
December 10, 1977.

Adopted by the AALS Executive Committee—December 27, 1977.

**STATEMENT OF THE COUNCIL, SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND
ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, AND THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
BAR EXAMINERS CONCERNING THE PROPRIETY OF EXAMINATION BY
PUBLIC AUTHORITY BEFORE ADMISSION TO PRACTICE**

July, 1971

A half century ago the American Bar Association adopted standards for legal education, the second of which is as follows:

"The American Bar Association is of the opinion that graduation from a law school should not confer the right of admission to the bar, and that every candidate should be subject to an examination by public authority to determine his fitness."

The criticism of bar examinations, which is daily becoming more prevalent, makes it most appropriate for the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar and the Board of Managers of the National Conference of Bar Examiners to state their opinion on the matter of the so-called Diploma Privilege.

It is the position of the Council and Board that the above-quoted standard, adopted in 1921, is as valid today—perhaps more so with the mobility of law graduates—as it was at the time and that every applicant for admission to the bar should be subject to examination by public authority.

Very great progress has taken place in the caliber of legal education in the fifty years intervening since 1921. In part the improvement in legal education has been the result of experimentation in teaching techniques. Not all such experiments have proved successful. Public authority should not dictate teaching techniques but it should make sure that all applicants have the training necessary to adequately serve the public upon their admission.

Not only are law schools quite properly experimenting in teaching techniques but they are experimenting in curriculum content. Again, public authority should not dictate curriculum content but by examination should determine that the content of the applicant's education is such that upon admission he will be able to adequately serve the public. In one of the jurisdictions where graduates of certain law schools are admitted without examination, the Court found it necessary to a certain extent to dictate the curriculum content of those schools—an unfortunate limitation on the educational freedom of these schools.

Bar examinations themselves serve additional functions. They encourage law graduates to study subjects not taken in law school. They require the applicant to review all he has learned in law school with a result that he is made to realize the interrelation of the various divisions of the law—to view the separate subject courses which he took in law school as a related whole. This the curriculum of most law schools does not achieve. Also it is the first time many of the applicants will have been examined by persons other than those who taught them, a valuable experience in preparation for appearing before a completely strange judge.

To reiterate, it is the position of the Council and the Board of Managers that there must be examination by public authority. This is not to say that public authority must not be very careful in its examination procedure to make sure that it is fulfilling its responsibilities. It should continually strive to make its methods of examination more effective so that the results will be the nondiscriminatory admission of none not qualified and the exclusion of none qualified, even though this requires the use of innovative examining techniques and constant consideration of the ever changing needs of our society. The necessity to train lawyers to represent all members of society is a continual challenge to teachers of law and legal education. To test this properly the examining authority can perform effectively and satisfactorily only if it makes responsive changes in its techniques.

**POLICY OF THE COUNCIL, SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND
ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION,
OPPOSING POSTPONEMENT OF GRADUATION UNTIL
LAW SCHOOL HAS RECEIVED ABA APPROVAL**

The Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, at its December 6-7, 1980 meeting, upon recommendation of the Section's Bar Admissions Committee, adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, most state supreme courts require graduation from an ABA approved law school as a requisite for bar admission in order to assure the public that persons representing them in legal matters have received a quality legal education, and

WHEREAS, some individuals begin and complete substantially all of their legal education at unapproved law schools, which law schools have been inspected for possible ABA provisional approval but are found not to meet the ABA Standards during the time of such attendance; and these individuals may then delay their formal graduation until after the law school has received ABA provisional approval, and

WHEREAS, some law schools receiving ABA provisional approval have permitted students to delay their graduation until ABA approval was received and have then awarded such students degrees dated subsequent to receipt of ABA provisional approval,

THEREFORE, the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar hereby adopts a policy disapproving this practice, and requests that all provisionally approved law schools, all law schools seeking provisional approval, all law school inspectors and all state bar admitting authorities be notified of this policy.

CODE OF RECOMMENDED STANDARDS FOR BAR EXAMINERS

The American Bar Association, the National Conference of Bar Examiners and the Association of American Law Schools make the following recommendations to the duly constituted authorities in the several states who are vested with responsibilities and duties in respect to the admission to the bar, and to lawyers and the law schools generally.

These recommendations were adopted by the House of Delegates on August 5, 1980 after having been approved by the Board of Managers of the National Conference of Bar Examiners on February 2, 1980 and by the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools on January 30, 1980. This Code replaces one adopted in 1959. They represent the results of accumulated study and experience of a number of lawyers, examiners, and teachers of high standing. They are offered solely in the hope that they will afford guidance and assistance and will lead toward uniformity of objectives and practices in bar admissions throughout the United States.

I. BAR EXAMINERS

1. *Qualifications.* A bar examiner should be a practicing attorney with scholarly attainments and an affirmative interest in legal education and requirements for admission to the bar.

2. *Tenure.* A bar examiner should be appointed for a fixed term, but should be eligible for reappointment if his work is of high quality. Members of bar examining authorities should be appointed for staggered terms to insure continuity of policy, but there should be sufficient rotation in the personnel of each authority to bring new views to the authority and to insure continuing interest in its work.

3. *Compensation.* The compensation, if any, that a bar examiner receives should not be directly dependent upon the number of persons taking the bar examinations.

4. *Devotion to Duty.* A bar examiner should be willing and able to devote whatever time is necessary to perform the duties imposed upon him.

5. *Essential Conduct.* A bar examiner should be conscientious, studious, thorough and diligent in learning the methods, problems and progress of legal education, in preparing bar examinations, and in seeking to improve the examination, its administration and requirements for admission to the bar. He should be just and impartial in recommending the admission of applicants. He should exhibit courage, judgment and moral stamina in refusing to recommend applicants who lack adequate general and professional preparation or who lack good moral character.

6. *Conflicts of Interest.* A bar examiner should not have adverse interests, conflicting duties or inconsistent obligations that will in any way interfere or appear to interfere with the proper administration of his functions. A bar examiner should not participate directly or indirectly in courses for the preparation of applicants for bar admission nor act as a trustee or faculty member of a law school or of a university of which a law school is a part or with which a law school is affiliated. A bar examiner should so conduct himself that there may be no suspicion that his judgment may be swayed by improper considerations.

II. ELIGIBILITY OF APPLICANTS

7. *Burden of Proof.* The burden of establishing eligibility to take the bar examination should be on the applicant.

8. *College Education.* Each applicant should be required to have successfully completed at least three-fourths of the work acceptable for a baccalaureate degree at an accredited college or university before beginning the study of law.

9. *Law School Education.* Each applicant should be required to have completed all requirements for graduation with a J.D. or LL.B. degree from a law school approved by the American Bar Association before being eligible to take a bar examination, and to have graduated therefrom before being eligible for admission to practice.

Neither private study, correspondence study or law office training, nor age or experience should be substituted for law school education. The law school education requirement should not be lowered for particular persons or groups.

III. MORAL CHARACTER

10. *Investigation of Moral Character.* An applicant should not be admitted to practice until approval of the applicant's moral character after a thorough investigation. If practical, the investigation and approval should be required before an applicant is eligible to take a bar examination. The burden of establishing good moral character should be on the applicant.

11. *Responsibility for Character Investigations.* The responsibility for investigation of the moral character of applicants should be assigned to a separate committee on character and fitness which should be appointed by the bar admission authority. No member of a committee on character and fitness should serve at the same time as a member of the bar examining authority. The committee should make recommendations to the bar admission authority with respect to the moral character of each applicant.

12. *Conduct of Character Investigations.* Each applicant should be required to complete a standard form of questionnaire and to submit other proof pertinent to an investigation of the applicant's moral character. Administrative procedures should be established to process and review the information submitted by the applicants, to conduct interviews of the applicants, to obtain additional information from the applicants or other sources where considered appropriate, and to make timely and appropriate recommendations to the bar admissions authority. Each jurisdiction may use the investigating services of the National Conference of Bar Examiners and should cooperate with the National Conference and with the admission authorities and committees on character and fitness of other jurisdictions in exchanging information relating to the moral character of particular applicants.

13. *Subpoena Power.* The bar admission authority and each committee on character and fitness should have the power to cause witnesses and documents or other records to be subpoenaed and to administer oaths or affirmations.

IV. BAR EXAMINATIONS

14. *Necessity of Written Examination.* A person who is not a member of the bar of another jurisdiction of the United States should not be admitted to practice until he has passed a written bar examination administered under terms and conditions equivalent to those applicable to all other applicants for admission to practice. An applicant may also be required to pass a separate examination on the subject of professional responsibility, such as the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination.

15. *Number, Times and Length of Examinations.* The bar examining authority should administer the bar examination twice each year. They should be held at such times as will assure sufficient opportunity to the applicants to prepare therefor without interfering with the completion of law school studies. Each bar examination should extend over not less than four nor more than six three-hour sessions.

16. *Purpose of Examination.* The bar examination should test the ability of an applicant to identify legal issues in a statement of facts, such as may be encountered in the practice of law, to present a reasoned analysis of the issues and to arrive at a logical solution by the application of fundamental legal principles, in a manner which demonstrates a thorough understanding of these principles. The examination should not be designed primarily to test for information, memory or experience.

17. *Subjects of Examination.* In the selection of subjects for bar examination questions, the emphasis should be upon the basic and fundamental subjects that are regularly taught in law schools. However, subjects of substantial local importance may be included. An outline of the general content of each subject matter should be available to the law schools and the applicants.

18. *Questions and Format.* The bar examination may include multiple choice questions, such as those on the Multistate Bar Examination, and should include essay questions. Questions should not be based on unusual or unique local case or statutory law, except in subjects with respect to which local variations are highly significant and applicants are informed that answers should be based upon local law. An essay question should not be repeated except after a substantial lapse of time. Questions should not be labeled as to subject matter and should not be so worded as to be deceptive or misleading. Sufficient time should be allowed to permit the applicant to make a careful analysis of the questions and to prepare well-reasoned answers to essay questions.

19. *Preparation of Questions.* The bar examining authority may use the services of its members or staff or other qualified persons, including out-of-state law teachers, to prepare bar examination questions and it may also use the services of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. Before an essay question is accepted for use every point of law in the question should be thoroughly briefed and the question should be analyzed and approved by the members of the bar examining authority.

20. *Handicapped Applicants.* Without impairing the integrity of the examination process, the bar examining authority should adopt procedures allowing physically handicapped applicants to have assistance, equipment or additional time as it deter-

mines to be reasonably necessary under the circumstances to assure their fair and equal opportunity to perform on the examination.

V. GRADING BAR EXAMINATIONS

21. *Non-Identity Grading.* Each jurisdiction should establish procedures which assure that the identity of each applicant in the grading process is not known to any person having responsibility for grading or determining whether the applicant passes or fails until the grades of all applicants have been finally determined.

22. *Grading Process.* The bar examining authority may use the services of its members or staff or other qualified persons to grade answers to essay questions. If practical, all answers to a particular essay question should be graded by the same person. If multiple graders are used, the bar examining authority should adopt procedures for the calibration of graders to assure uniformity of the grading standards. The bar examining authority may adopt procedures dispensing with the grading of the answers to some of the essay questions of applicants who attain high scores on multiple choice questions, but no failing score should be given except upon the basis of the grades of the applicant on all questions. The grading process and grade distributions should be periodically reviewed in order to assure uniformity in grading.

23. *Rights of Failing Applicants.* The decision of the bar examining authority as to whether an applicant has passed or failed a bar examination should be final. An applicant who fails a bar examination should have the right, within a reasonable period of time after announcement of the results of the examination, to see his answers to the essay questions and the grades assigned thereto, and to compare each of his answers with an approved answer.

24. *Reexamination.* An applicant who has failed to pass three or more bar examinations may be required to complete additional study prescribed by the bar examining authority, or to establish that the reasons for previous failures no longer exist, before being permitted to take any subsequent examination.

VI. ADMINISTRATION

25. *Adequacy of Staff.* The bar examining authority should be provided with adequate administrative and clerical staff.

26. *Publication of Results.* The bar admission authority should announce the numbers of applicants who have passed and who have failed the bar examination as a whole and by law school.

27. *Periodic Studies.* A thorough study should be periodically made of the bar examination results to determine its effectiveness, to discover defects and to suggest possible improvements in the bar examination system. Each jurisdiction should make the results of these studies available to other jurisdictions upon request.

28. *Conferences with Applicants.* The bar examining authority should make representatives available to meet with potential applicants upon invitation at least once each year at each of the law schools in the jurisdiction. Such representatives should be prepared to discuss general purposes, policies and procedures of the examination.

29. *Committee on Cooperation.* Each jurisdiction should have an active committee on cooperation consisting of representatives of the bar examining authority, the bar admission authority, the law schools, the judiciary and the bar which meets at least annually to consider issues related to legal education, eligibility and admission to the bar.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

This table contains information of educational and residence requirements furnished by State Bar Examiners on February 1, 1981. Graduation from an ABA-approved law school meets the law study requirements of every state, and a majority of states limit admission to graduates of ABA-approved schools. Four states permit law office study as a substitute for a law school graduation. Two states have a "Diploma Privilege," which permits graduates of one or more law schools located within the state to be admitted without a written bar examination. Full information and subsequent changes, if any, may be obtained by writing to the clerk of the highest appellate court or the Secretary of the bar board in each state. (See Directory at pp. 76-79.)

	Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study	Duration and distribution of law study if pursued (for original applicants):			Residency Requirements (for original applicants only; does not apply to lawymers seeking admission on continuity for whom there may be separate requirements)	Attorney Admission
		Wholly outside a law school	Partly in a law school	Wholly in a law school		
American Bar Association Recommendations	3 years of resident study in a college for a 3-yr., full-time (or 2 yrs. for a 4-yr., part-time) law school study.	Not permitted	At least in law school study recommended in the next column. No recommendation as to supplementary office work.	3 years of full-time or "a longer course, equivalent in the number of working hours" of part-time study.		
Alabama	96 semester hours or 144 quarter hours	Not permitted	Not permitted	Completion of 3 years of study and graduation from law school approved by the ABA or member of A.A.L.S. (all schools which are members of A.A.L.S. are ABA approved); or completion of 4-years study and graduation from a law school approved by the Board of Commissioners (Birmingham School of Law, Jones Law Institute and Miles College School of Law are so approved).	Bona fide intent to establish residence at time of filing application or residence already established; actual residence at time of certification for exam.	Examination required of all applicants.
Alaska	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Actual residence at time of certification for admission, no pre-exam residency requirement.	Examination required of all applicants. Attorneys who have practiced for 5 of the 7 years immediately preceding application may be eligible for the attorney examination.
Arizona	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	None	Examination required of all applicants.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

	Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study	Duration and distribution of law study if pursued (for original applicants):			Residency Requirements (for original applicants only; does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom there may be separate requirements)	Attorney Admission
		Wholly outside a law school	Partly in a law school	Wholly in a law school		
Arkansas	2 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Physical residence or domiciliary of state 114 days before examination.	May be admitted without examination if applicant has been admitted to practice before the highest court in another jurisdiction for 4 years and has actively engaged in practice of law for 3 of the 4 years immediately preceding application. Must meet same educational requirements as initial applicant and be a bona fide resident.
California	2 years approved college or pass an educational equivalency examination or achieve admission to an accredited law school.	4 years in a law office, in a California Judge's chambers, or in a correspondence law school registered with Committee of Bar Examiners. Must study an aggregate of 3,456 hours and pass first-year law students' examination at end of law study.	4 years. Any combination of study in preceding column and study in a law school accredited by or registered with Committee of Bar Examiners.	Graduation from 3-year full-time program or 4-year part-time program in law school accredited by the Examining Committee. Completion of 4 years in unaccredited law school registered with Committee of Bar Examiners and must take and pass first-year law students' examination at end of first year of study.	None	Examination required of all applicants. An attorney admitted to practice before the highest court in another jurisdiction who has actively practiced law for 4 of the 6 years immediately preceding filing is eligible for the Attorney's Examination.
Colorado	3 years approved college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Completion at an ABA-approved law school of a course of study in residence, of not less than 1,200 class hours, extending over a period of not less than 90 weeks for full-time students, or not less than 120 weeks for part-time students, and have received J.D. degree.	Bona fide resident during the period beginning 30 days prior to the commencement of the examination and continuing through the time of admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively engaged in practice of law for 8 of the last 10 years in a reciprocal jurisdiction. Must meet same educational requirements as a first-time applicant and have originally been admitted by examination.

Connecticut	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	J.D. or LL.B. from a law school approved by the ABA or an LL.M. from a law school approved by the ABA, providing that the Examining Committee has first approved the applicant's prior legal education.	Resident at time of admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has been admitted before the highest court of original jurisdiction and actively practiced law for not less than 5 years immediately preceding application. Must meet same educational requirements as first-time applicants or meet those requirements in effect in Connecticut at the time of admission in sister state.
Delaware	Degree from accredited university in a course approved by the Board of Examiners, or successful completion of examination approved by the Board of Examiners.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from last school approved by the ABA or School of Jurisprudence, Oxford University or the School of Law at Cambridge University, England, plus 5-months full-time clerkship.	Bona fide resident at time of bar examination and at time of admission.	Attorney applicant who has actively practiced law for 5 years in another jurisdiction immediately preceding application may be eligible for the attorney examination.
District of Columbia	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA.	None	Admission without examination if exclusively engaged in active practice of law in another jurisdiction for 5 of the last 8 years.
Florida	Bachelor's degree from accredited college or university or success on Board designated examination evidencing 120 semester hour equivalency or equivalency determination by a Board approved credentials evaluation service.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA or member of A.A.L.S. (all schools which are members of A.A.L.S. are ABA approved).	None	Examination required of all applicants.
Georgia	Must have satisfied not less than 3/4 of the requirements necessary to attain an undergraduate degree at an institution of higher learning approved by a regional accrediting association.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA or a member of A.A.L.S. (all law schools which are members of A.A.L.S. are ABA approved), or approved by the Georgia Board of Law Examiners.	None	Examination required of all applicants.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

	Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study	Duration and distribution of law study if pursued (for original applicants):			Residency Requirements (for original applicants only; does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom there may be separate requirements)	Attorney Admission
		Wholly outside a law school	Partly in a law school	Wholly in a law school		
Guam	Must have graduated from a 4-year college or university.	Studied diligently and in good faith for a period of not less than 6 years in an office under the preceptorship of a locally admitted attorney (which attorney must have graduated from a law school accredited by the ABA) and has actually been employed full-time by such attorney.	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA; or graduation from a school in a foreign jurisdiction with a comparable program of instruction with a school accredited by the ABA.	3 months preceding certification and intent in good faith to practice in Guam.	Examination required of all applicants.
Hawaii	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	3 months before admission.	Examination required of all applicants.
Idaho	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Residence or intent to practice.	Examination required of all applicants.
Illinois	90 semester hours of acceptable college work.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	None	Admission without examination if applicant has been admitted before the highest court in another state and has actively practiced law for 5 of the 7 years immediately preceding application, in a reciprocal jurisdiction. Must meet educational requirements of initial applicant.
Indiana	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the Indiana Supreme Court, or the ABA or by the Supreme Court of any other state or an agency thereof (the Supreme Court of Indiana reserves the right to disapprove any school regardless of other approval).	Resident or intent to practice after admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has been actively engaged in the practice of law for 5 of the 7 years immediately preceding application. Applicant must intend to practice in Indiana upon admission.

Iowa	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA or the Supreme Court of Iowa.	Must be an "inhabitant" of Iowa.	Admission without examination if applicant has practiced law 5 full years within the 7 years immediately preceding application and is a resident.
Kansas	Baccalaureate Degree	Not permitted	Not permitted	Applicant must show that he has completed at least 6 semesters in a law school approved by the ABA and has been granted an LL.B. or J.D. from such law school.	Resident of state, provided that non-residents graduating from an accredited law school in Kansas may take the first or second examination held after graduation.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced law for 5 years continuously until within 6 months of application. Applicant must have originally qualified by examination and have been qualified to take the Kansas bar examination at time of original admission.
Kentucky	Satisfy ABA requirements.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA or a member of A.A.L.S. (all law schools which are members of A.A.L.S. are ABA approved).	Resident or intent to practice.	Admission without examination if applicant has engaged in the active practice of law for 5 of 7 years next preceding application and if qualifications required for admission in sister state were, at time of admission, equal to or higher than those of Kentucky.
Louisiana	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a school approved by the ABA.	None	Examination required of all applicants. Must meet educational requirements of first-time applicant.
Maine	2 years college	Not permitted	Successful completion of 2/3 of requirements for graduation from ABA-approved school plus 1 year of law office study in Maine.	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	None for examination; domicile at time of admission.	Examination required of all applicants. Depends upon prior admission and practice history.
Maryland	90 semester hours at accredited college; see local rule for courses of study.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA. At the discretion of the Board of Law Examiners a waiver of the ABA graduation requirement may be allowed if the applicant has passed the bar examination in another state or territory of the U.S. and has been admitted to the bar thereof.	Domicile at time of admission.	Examination required of all applicants. An applicant who has actively practiced law, been a full-time teacher of law at an ABA-approved school or a judge of a court of record for 5 of the last 7 years preceding application may qualify for the Attorney Examination; limited examination of Maryland's Rules of Practice and Procedure.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

	<i>Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study</i>	<i>Duration and distribution of law study if pursued (for original applicants):</i> 			<i>Residency Requirements (for original applicants only; does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom there may be separate requirements)</i>	<i>Attorney Admission</i>
		<i>Wholly outside a law school</i>	<i>Partly in a law school</i>	<i>Wholly in a law school</i>		
Massachusetts	Bachelor's degree or equivalent education in the opinion of the Board.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA or law school authorized by statute of the Commonwealth to grant J.D. degree.	None	Attorney applicants may apply for admission without examination; upon meeting specific requirements, may in the discretion of the Board, be excused from regular law examination.
Michigan	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school deemed reputable and qualified (all ABA-approved law schools are so deemed).	None, but applicant must satisfy Board that he intends in good faith to practice or teach law in state.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced for at least 3 of the 5 years preceding application. Must meet same educational requirements as first-time applicant, intend to practice law full-time in Michigan and be a resident of the state.
Minnesota	Satisfy ABA requirements	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Residence required at time of admission or maintenance of an office in this state or designation of Clerk of the Supreme Court as agent for service of process for all purposes (see Rule 11(3)).	Admission without examination if applicant has been admitted to practice in the highest court of another state and has actively engaged in the practice of law, or full-time teaching at an approved law school as principal occupation for 5 of the 7 years next preceding application, or if admitted upon successful completion of written bar examination and received a scaled score of 145 or above on the MBE which was taken as a part of and at the same time as the essay or other part of such examination, provided petition for admission on the basis of such a score is made within two years of the date of the examination that is being used as the basis for admission.

Mississippi	Bachelor's degree	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Bona fide residence on date of application.	Admission without examination if applicant has practiced law for at least 5 years.
Missouri	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA; registration required within 90 days after commencement of law study.	60 days after the results of the examination are announced.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced law for 5 years. Must meet same educational requirements as first-time applicant.
Montana	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school the graduates of which are eligible to take the bar examination in the particular state in which the school is located.	Must be bona fide resident of the state.	Admission without examination if applicant has been admitted to practice in the highest court of another state, has actively engaged in the practice of law for 2 years immediately preceding application and meets residence and educational requirements of first-time applicant. If state of original admission has longer practice requirements, those will apply.
Nebraska	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Must be a bona fide resident of the state at time of filing application.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced law for 5 of 10 years preceding application or had qualifications at time of original admission equal to those required for admission on examination. Original admission must be by examination.
Nevada	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA.	Bona fide resident by March 1 of the examination year examined.	Examination required of all applicants.
New Hampshire	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA.	Resident at admission.	Examination required of all applicants.
New Jersey	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA and completion of an approved course in Skills and Methods.	Domiciled at exam or declares intention to become domiciled or maintain principal office for practice of law in state within 30 days of taking oath.	Examination required of all applicants.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

	Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study	Duration and distribution of law study if pursued (for original applicants):			Residency Requirements (for original applicants only; does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom there may be separate requirements)	Attorney Admission
		Wholly outside a law school	Partly in a law school	Wholly in a law school		
New Mexico	2 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	90 days	Examination required of all applicants. An applicant who has actively practiced law for 5 years may be eligible for Attorney Examination.
New York		Not permitted	Successful completion of first year in approved law school, thereafter pursuing law office study for an aggregate total of 4 years.	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA, a member of A.A.L.S. (all members of A.A.L.S. are ABA approved) or approved by the New York State Education Department (out-of-state applicant must be graduate of ABA-approved law school).	None	Admission without examination if applicant has been actively engaged in the practice of law for at least 5 years immediately preceding application. Must have been able to meet New York educational requirements for admission at time of admission in other jurisdiction.
North Carolina	Satisfactory completion of academic work required for admission to law school approved by the Council of North Carolina State Bar.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the Council of N.C. State Bar; or will receive a law degree within 30 days after the written exam (to date ABA and Council approval coincide).	Bona fide resident on and from June 15 of year in which the applicant applies to take the July bar examination, or on and from the 15th day of January in the year in which the applicant applies to take the February bar examination.	Admission without examination if engaged in the active practice of law in a jurisdiction that has comity with North Carolina for 3 of the last 5 years, and must meet same educational requirements as general applicants if graduating in 1971 or after.
North Dakota	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Applicant must designate Clerk of the Supreme Court as applicant's agent for the service of process for all purposes.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced law for 4 of the 5 years immediately preceding application.
Ohio	Degree from accredited college or university.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA and if located in Ohio, also a member of the League of Ohio Law Schools, and 10 hours of classroom instruction on legal ethics and professional responsibility.	None	Admission without examination if applicant has actively engaged in the practice of law for at least 5 years. Must be or intend to become a permanent resident of Ohio. Education must be equal to requirements for admission in Ohio at time of admission in other jurisdiction.

Oklahoma	Bachelor's degree, minimum 120 credit hours.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA; application for registration must be filed by January 15 of the year following the year in which applicant first enters law school.	Resident at time of admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has engaged in active practice of law for 5 years and the jurisdiction of prior admission grants admission on motion.
Oregon	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Resident or bona fide intention to become resident, expressed in affidavit at time of filing application but before being admitted. Affidavit of residence filed with the State Court administrator, Supreme Court of Oregon, at time of admission.	Examination required of all applicants. Applicant who has been engaged in active practice of law for 3 of the last 5 years may be eligible for the Attorneys' Examination.
Pennsylvania	Bachelor's degree or the equivalent thereof from an accredited college or university.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	Bona fide intention to maintain an office for the practice of law in the Commonwealth, domicile, or completion of the study of law in an accredited law school in the Commonwealth.	Admission without examination if applicant has been admitted in a jurisdiction having reciprocity with Pennsylvania and has actively practiced law for at least 5 years.
Puerto Rico	Bachelor's degree	Not permitted	Not permitted	Law degree from school approved by Higher Educational Council if pursued in P.R. or by the ABA if pursued outside of P.R.	1 year before application.	Examination required of all applicants.
Rhode Island	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA plus 3-months office study, or plus completion of 3-week training course.	3 months prior to admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively engaged in the practice or teaching of law for 5 years and has been a resident of the state for 3 months. If admission is granted it shall be by the issuance of a temporary license for a period of 1 year.
South Carolina	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from the Law School of the University of South Carolina (which is ABA approved) or a law school approved by the ABA or the Supreme Court of South Carolina (to date, no other than ABA-approved law schools have been so approved).	Bona fide resident and domiciliary on and from the first day of April of the year in which he takes the July examination or on and from the first day of November of the year preceding the year in which he takes the February examination.	Examination required of all applicants.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO LEGAL PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

	Minimum amount of general education required before beginning period of law study	Duration and distribution of law study (if pursued for original applicants):			Residency Requirements (for original applicants only; does not apply to lawyers seeking admission on comity for whom there may be separate requirements)	Attorney Admission
		Wholly outside a law school	Partly in a law school	Wholly in a law school		
South Dakota	.....	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA. Diploma privilege for graduates of University of South Dakota School of Law.	Resident at time of application or proof of intent to become resident by day of admission.	Admission without examination if applicant has been actively engaged in the practice of law for 5 years.
Tennessee	Bachelor's degree from accredited college.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by ABA or Board of Law Examiners (the Nashville YMCA Night Law School is approved by the Board).	Bona fide intention to reside and practice in state. Licensed after establishing domicile and residence within state for at least 2 months.	Admission without examination if applicant has been engaged in the active practice of law for 5 of 7 years. Must meet same educational requirements as first-time applicants.
Texas	90 semester hours	Not permitted	Board approval required. Must have completed 52 semester hours acceptable toward a law degree at an approved law school and, because of unexpected and unusual occurrences resulting in a severe hardship, is unable to complete the required law study at that or any other approved law school.	Satisfaction of all requirements for graduation from law school approved by the ABA or the Texas Supreme Court except for not more than 4 semester hours.	3 months	Admission without examination if applicant has been a resident for 3 months, has practiced law for 3 years, and has a license from another state, territory, or D.C., and the licensing standards of that jurisdiction are equivalent to or exceed those of Texas.
Utah	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from a law school approved by the ABA.	3 months prior to date of taking bar examination.	Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced law for a minimum of 3 of the last 5 years preceding application; if state of original admission has longer practice requirements those will apply.
Vermont	3/4 of credit for bachelor's degree.	4 years after registration.	4 years after registration. Credit given for law school study toward 4-year requirement, but last 2 years of study must be in Vermont.	3 years if in a law school approved by the Supreme Court plus 6 months law office study with a Vermont attorney.	None	Admission without examination if applicant has been actively engaged in the practice of law for 5 of the last 10 years preceding application. Must serve 6-month clerkship in Vermont.

Virginia	.....	36 months of law study. Registration required.	Credit allowed for law school study toward 3-year requirement.	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA or the Board of Examiners.	2 or 3 months before exam- ination.	Admission without examina- tion if applicant has been ad- mitted in the highest court of any state and has practiced for 5 years and if state of original admission accords the same privileges to Vir- ginia attorneys.
Virgin Islands	2 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA.	1 year	Examination required of all applicants.
Washington	4 years college	4 years law office study. Registration required.	Study in law school but not yielding a degree, followed by a further study in school or in law office in state, at discretion of board.	Graduation from law school approved by the Board of Governors.	Bona fide resident at time of admission.	Examination required of all applicants.
West Virginia	A.B. or B.S. or equivalent thereof from an accredited college or university.	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA. Dip- loma privilege for graduates of West Virginia University College of Law.	30 days	Admission without examina- tion if engaged in the active practice of law in another state for the last 5 years preceding application and if the state where admitted ex- tends to West Virginia attor- neys the same privilege.
Wisconsin	3 years college	Not permitted	Not permitted	Graduation from law school approved by the ABA. Dip- loma privilege for graduates of University of Wisconsin and Marquette University School of Law.	None	Admission without examina- tion if primarily engaged in the active practice of law in another jurisdiction for 3 of the last 5 years preceding ap- plication.
Wyoming	3 years college	Not permitted	1 year in approved law school and 2 years in law of- fice study.	3 years in a law school ap- proved by the ABA.	Bona fide resident of Wyo- ming may make application to take the bar examination but if bar examination passed, recommendation for admission will not be made to Supreme Court until ap- plicant has been bona fide resident for 6 months.	Admission without examina- tion if applicant has actively engaged in the practice of law for 5 of the 8 years im- mediately preceding applica- tion. Must be a bona fide resident of Wyoming.

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